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THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXII.--NO. 20. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,565

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The Spanish government is pushing the work of fortifying and manning the islands and other portions of the kingdom of Spain. —— The Spanish premier still believes Congress will give McKinley the power he asks for; the government is playing for time, with the hope that continental powers may still mediate. —— It is the expectation in Wall street that the Bank of England will raise its rate of discount to 6 per cent. should war between Spain and the United States be declared. —— The Spanish government is firmly resolved to repel every attack on the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba. —— The flying squadron put to sea from Fort Monroe yesterday; it is said on a practice cruise. —— The House passed the resolution reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee directing the President to intervene at once in Cuba to restore peace and secure to the people stable and independent government of their own, by a vote of 322 to 19; a resolution almost similar in the Senate went over under the rules, upon objection by Senator Hoar. —— Conservative Republican members of the Senate express a decided preference for the House resolution on the Cuban question. —— The Pope is completely upset by failure of his peace negotiations. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call firm at 3@4 per cent., last loan at 4 per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 6 3-16c.; flour firm and more active; wheat spot steady; corn—spot firm, No. 2 36¾c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine weak.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, D. C., April 13.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 54 deg.; 8 P.M., 62 deg.; maximum, 71 deg.; minimum, 50 deg.; mean, 60 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 00; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.42 inches.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm central this morning over the upper Mississippi valley is moving slowly eastward; it is central to-night in the Ohio valley and is causing heavy westerly gales under it and rain generally from Iowa southeast to the Carolinas and Georgia. The storm is being followed by a moderate cool wave. Cloudy weather and rain prevails generally east of the Mississippi valley, thence westward it is clear. The barometer is highest over the central Western valleys and the Southwest. The temperature is rising again in the West, while it is ten to twenty-two degrees colder to-night in the Ohio and Tennessee valleys.

STORM WARNING.

Southeast storm signals are ordered for Norfolk and Norfolk section. Storm central in Illinois, moving east, likely to cause southerly gales on the Middle Atlantic and easterly gales on the New England coast to-night and Thursday.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. 5.9 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina: Showers; colder in the interior; southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

Port Almanac---April 14.

Sun Rises	5.28 A. M.
Sun Sets	6.33 P. M.
Day's Length	13 H. 05 M.
High Water at Southport	2.25 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	4.55 P. M.

There seems to have been something in the report of a conspiracy to assassinate Consul General Lee in Havana, where some arrests were made.

The Yukon mosquito is such a lusty foe that campers have to build fires around them at night and put out pickets if they expect to do any sleeping and survive.

One of our contemporaries remarks that the reason why Fitzhugh Lee left Havana, was because he couldn't take it with him. If he goes back there he will be very apt to take it.

There are now in New Orleans 200 Missouri mules subject to the order of the Spanish Government and to the facilities to get to Cuba now since the ships have quit running to Cuban ports.

While the consumption of liquor is on the increase in Great Britain, it is on the decrease in this country. Statistics show that the consumption in 1897 was 16.22 gallons per capita, against 18.04 in 1893.

A British steamship has been chartered to take a cargo of coal from Philadelphia to Cape Verde. If they expect to rush the festivities they had better put in a good supply of coal while they can, for they will need it.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt will not permit any goats on our war ships in case of war. He is afraid the Spaniard might smell 'em and get away. Mr. Roosevelt has not yet banished the ram from the navy.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The prompt action of the House of Representatives yesterday on the Cuban resolutions will, it is hoped, be followed by similar action on the part of the Senate to-day.

These resolutions, if acted on "at once" by the President, will not bring about war, in the opinion of the STAR. There may be warlike demonstrations; but Spain cannot fight the United States, and the McKinley administration does not wish to fight Spain. The "smooth" Sagasta has played a wonderful game of diplomacy, beating the United States at every point, and he may finally avoid yielding directly to our government by selling Cuba to the insurgents.

Nothing, however, will be necessary to avert war now except prompt and determined action by the United States. When Spain has been driven to her last resort, she will listen again to the Pope and the European Powers, and they whisper in her ear: "Cuba is already lost to you. Abandon the island and save Porto Rico, the Philippines and your present dynasty."

It should not be overlooked that the Spanish Minister is still in Washington, and the United States Minister is still in Madrid; and so long as this *status* remains there is a probability of a peaceful settlement. We shall not be surprised if the wily Sagasta has not in reserve another little note to be presented to our State Department through the Spanish Minister at Washington. Should he fail to accede to the demands of our government quickly, a naval demonstration before Havana by the Key West fleet will bring him to terms.

Mr. Grosvenor should call Mr. McKinley to taw for letting him make himself so ridiculous by the predictions of what his party was going to do, when he made that reply to Mr. Bailey. His "independence with intervention" seems to have gone glimmering.

After being idle for three months the hands in the cotton factories at Saco, Maine, have decided to go back to work at the reduced wages. That's the way most of the strikes turn out. The workers hold out until they are starved out and then they give in.

The Baltimore *Herald* says: "Consul General Lee's departure from Havana is the second chapter in the war with Spain. The blowing up of the Maine was the first." It doesn't seem from Mr. McKinley's way of looking at it as if the Maine figured in it.

They had some whopping reptiles in the early days of Wyoming. They have recently dug up the remains of one which was sixty-two feet long including the tail, which was twenty-six feet long. When standing upright this rep. was sixteen feet high.

It is said that Alfred Henry Lewis, the manager of the New York *Journal*, receives a salary of $300 a week, and that Mr. Hearst, the proprietor, is spending more than $6,000,000 a year on that paper.

Gen. Blanco didn't have time to see Gen. Lee when he called to bid Blanco good bye. If Lee should go back, as he would like to go, Blanco wouldn't have time to see him then. He would be too busy getting away.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Painters—Bids wanted.
A Boy—Wanted at Star office.
S. W. Sanders—Raisins 5c. pound.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

J. S. McEachern—Berry crates.
Found—Double-sight spectacles.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. R. J. Nelson, of Columbia, is at The Orton.

— Mr. N. H. Carter, of Wallace, spent last night in the city.

— Mr. W. B. Brice, of Wallace, was registered at The Orton last night.

— Mr. A. Talbott, of Washington, D. C., was registered at The Orton yesterday.

— The STAR had a pleasant call last night from Mr. S. E. Memory, of Whiteville.

— Mr. J. Dillard Bellamy, of Town Creek, was here on business yesterday.

— Mr. J. T. Burke, the jeweller, returned yesterday from a pleasure trip to Durham and points on the C. F. & Y. V. railroad.

Sixth Congressional District.

Mr. T. C. Guthrie, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Sixth Congressional District, has called a meeting of the committee, to be held at Rockingham on the 27th instant. The committee at this meeting will fix the time and place for holding the Congressional convention.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Captains E. E. Croom and Wm. H. Gannon were in the city yesterday and inspected the *Marion*, *Driver* and *Navassa*.

— A license was issued yesterday for the marriage of Mr. Jas. L. Roach and Miss Kate Guthrie Pridgen, both of this city.

— The STAR regrets to report the serious illness of Mrs. Herbert Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, who is the guest of Mrs. J. H. McRee.

— Cotton showed the effects of the war scare yesterday and went off a sixteenth. It was quoted at close of market firm at 5 11-16c.

— Nat. C. Goodwin and his company will arrive this afternoon on the Southern train from Savannah, where they played last night.

— Mr. G. M. Summerell yesterday began work on a one-story brick store for Mr. Martin O'Brien, on Nutt street, just north of Hall & Pearsall's.

— The county wants some painting done. Experienced painters are invited to hand in bids, which will be opened at 3 P. M. on the first Monday in May. See ad.

— Articles of agreement for procuring a new charter for the Colored Society of St. Barnabas were filed yesterday with the Clerk of the Superior Court. The application for the charter has been forwarded to Raleigh.

— The Hook and Ladder Company and Engine Company No. 1, of the fire department, yesterday received invitations to attend the 10th of May celebration at Charlotte. The fire boys, of course, very much appreciate the invitation, but it will be impossible for them to attend.

— One of Wilmington's enterprising mercantile firms has presented the Hook and Ladder Company with a supply of neat caps. The company has also purchased the helmets used by the old volunteer Hook and Ladder Company, and had them painted white and red. They will be put in service to-night.

ST. JAMES' EASTER FESTIVAL.

Children of the Sunday School Spend a Delightful Evening.

The Easter festival for the children of St. James' Sunday school proved, as usual, a most delightful occasion. It was held last night in St. James' parish house and was attended by about one hundred and fifty little people besides many parents and others of the congregation, who dropped in during the evening.

The event was in charge of the officers and teachers of the Sunday school and no pains were spared in their efforts to contribute to the pleasure of the young people. There was an abundance of good things to eat in the way of delicious and wholesome refreshments, and many games were played by the merry company. The event was brought to a close about 10 o'clock.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—43 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—38 bales cotton, 13 casks spirits turpentine, 45 bbls rosin, 33 bbls tar.

Carolina Central Railroad—19 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—3 casks spirits turpentine.

W. & N. Railroad—19 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 10 bbls rosin.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—225 bbls rosin, 4 bbls tar.

Hall's raft—219 bbls rosin, 146 bbls tar.

Total—Cotton, 100 bales; spirits turpentine, 31 casks; rosin, 499 bbls; tar, 202 bbls.

Mr. Heinsberger to Succeed Mr. Lord.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and animals is to be held some time this week for the purpose of electing officers. About the only change will be the election of Mr. P. Heinsberger as secretary in the stead of Mr. F. A. Lord who will decline re-election because his business will not admit of his devoting the necessary time to the work of secretary. The other officers are Mr. Alex. S. Heide, president, and Mr. S. W. Sanders, vice president. Board of directors, Messrs. A. S. Heide, S. W. Holden, J. F. Gause, C. H. Gauzer and P. Heinsberger.

The Fire Yesterday Evening.

About 9 o'clock last night a lamp exploded in Mr. J. A. Arringdale's room at the residence of Miss M. Eilers, No. 125 South Fifth street. The alarm of fire was turned in from box 48, and the department responded promptly. Members of the chemical engine and hook and ladder companies extinguished the flames.

Mr. Arringdale's wardrobe was damaged about $150. He had no insurance. Miss Eilers' loss by reason of damage to building and furniture is estimated at $25. She is protected, of course, by insurance.

Tate vs. Bank of New Hanover.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of S. McD. Tate, Treasurer, *vs.* the Bank of New Hanover, means that the deposits of the State remaining in the bank when it suspended should be distributed *pro rata* among all the creditors. The decision of the Court below, which was reversed by the Supreme Court, was to the effect that the State deposits should be considered a preferred claim and paid in full.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Into the Killing of the Colored Youth Richard Loftin, Last Tuesday Evening.

HEARING NOT CONCLUDED.

Some of the Witnesses Testify—Others Will be Heard To-day—Strong Point in the Prisoner's Favor—Counsel He Has Retained.

A jury of six men, two white and four colored, was empannelled by Coroner David Jacobs yesterday to take the testimony of witnesses to the killing of Richard Loftin, colored, on the corner of Fifth and Red Cross streets night before last. The jury met in the grand jury's room at the Court House at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Isaac Loftin testified that he was the father of the boy killed and that he knew nothing of the killing until some one came to his house and told him.

Violet Ann Howe, the woman whom officer George arrested, testified:

Last night I was under arrest and when we got to Fifth and Red Cross, the officer's brother looked back and said there comes a crowd. The officer then said, "Yes, I am going to shoot too," and pulled his pistol and fired. When we reached Fourth and Red Cross, Jas. Foard came up and said "you killed a man back there." He answered and said "I don't care, I'll kill another one, too."

Jas. Foard's testimony was about the same as published in the STAR yesterday.

James Proctor, sexton at St. Stephen's A. M. E. Church, testified:

Last night about half-past nine o'clock I was in the church when some woman rushed in and said there was trouble on the outside. I ran out and just as I got out I heard the report of a pistol. I saw the flash at the second report. I kept right on running toward the crowd, and saw a man bending down in the middle of the street. I got in about twenty feet of him and he said: "This man is dead." I saw him as he turned him over. I hailed the man and asked him who shot this man; he answered, "Yonder goes the crowd," and followed it. I went back to the church for officer Toomer. I met him at the door, coming out. He went on one side of the street and I the other, until we reached Fourth and Red Cross. Jas. Foard and I went down Fourth street and came up with officer George at the corner of Fourth and Walnut. Toomer asked George if he knew he had killed a man back yonder? George answered, "I am shot, too."

At the conclusion of Proctor's testimony the jury adjourned for dinner, reassembling at 3 P. M.

Wm. Wright's testimony added no new light further than that it showed that a stone was thrown at the scene of the shooting.

Police officer F. P. Toomer's testimony was in part as follows:

I overtook George and said "You have killed a man." George said he didn't give a d——n; he did it in self-defence. I told the crowd following George to stand back; that George was discharging his duty. One man put his hand on George. I told him to take it off, saying, "You have no right to interfere." I went to the guard house with George in order to keep the crowd off.

The only part of the testimony of Charles A. Peters that shed any new light on the occurrence was as follows: Officer George arrested a woman and started down Red Cross street with her. The crowd ran after them and told him to turn her aloose. Some one said "kill him," another said "what did you hit me for?" another, "kill the son of a b——h;" another, "turn her loose."

Dr. W. D. McMillan, superintendent of health, testified:

I, to-day, examined the body of Richard Loftin, colored, and found a wound in the neck about three inches below and posterior to the right ear two inches below the occipital bone and one inch to the right of the median line. My opinion is that the wound was made by a ball which passed upward and inward, fracturing the atlas and injuring the medulla oblongata, which naturally would produce instant death.

Robert Childs and Jas. E. Mills were also examined, but their testimony was merely a repetition of that introduced by others.

The testimony of only about half of the witnesses was heard yesterday. The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, when the pistol ball which broke the colored boy's neck will be produced.

Officer George has retained attorneys Marsden Bellamy and C. P. Lockey to look after his interests.

A strong point in his favor was the hesitation with which he took the dangerous post on the corner of Sixth and Red Cross streets. His remonstrances on being sent there showed that he expected his life would be imperilled. Numbers of people called on him yesterday to express their sympathy for him in the misfortune which was unavoidable.

Cheap Advertising.

If you wish to advertise at the lowest rates try the department in the STAR, on fourth page, headed "Business Locals." Situations or help wanted, articles lost or found, rooms or houses wanted or to rent, business opportunities, and many other short miscellaneous advertisements are taken for that department at one cent per word for each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents for each insertion.

Elected Roadmaster.

The directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad at their meeting Tuesday night in Newbern, elected Mr. T. D. Hewitt, of Newport, to the position of roadmaster, vice Chas. Hancock removed. He was a candidate for the presidency.

THE BIG GUN FOR CASWELL.

On a Car at the Carolina Central Wharf—Will be Taken Down to the Fort To-day.

The tremendous gun which the Government is going to add to the already extensive armament at Fort Caswell, arrived Tuesday night over the Seaboard Air Line.

It is an extremely dangerous looking concern. Painted a dull gray color and lying gloomy and sullen on a car built of unusual dimensions to accommodate its tremendous size, it is indeed enough to excite the awe even of an experienced gunner, not to speak of the average spectator. The big gun is twenty-two feet long, while across the big end is a distance of thirty inches. The mouth is eight inches in diameter and not ten as was at first thought.

A force of men started yesterday upon the work of removing the carriage and fixtures from the cars to a government scow. The *H. C. Wright*, which is equipped with a derrick, was used in lifting. After putting on the ammunition carriages, which are comparatively light pieces of machinery, the men began the difficult task of removing the blocks and supports from the two great circles which make a load for one car. Everything except the gun and a small part of the machinery was gotten on the scow yesterday and transported down the river. The gun is still on a car at the Carolina Central wharf and will be taken down to the fort to-day on the barge *Louis H.*

Telegraphic Connection at the Fort.

The telegraph line from Fort Caswell to Southport has been completed and the current was turned on yesterday. The telephone line will be completed to-day. Mr. W. J. Kirkham has the contract for these two lines.

The men at the fort are at work on the telephone lines to the points which will be occupied by the range-finders. Some of the poles were put up yesterday.

"SHELTER OF THE CROSS."

The Condition of the Building—Contracts Made for Necessary Repairs by the King's Daughters.

A meeting of the Ministering Circle of the King's Daughters was held yesterday afternoon at the home of the President, Mrs. Charles King. As foreshadowed in the STAR, important action was taken looking to the repairing of the Shelter of the Silver Cross, on Wrightsville beach.

The special committee recently appointed to inspect the Shelter and report as to what repairs and improvements were necessary, went down to the beach Tuesday. They reported to the meeting yesterday that the building was not in as bad condition as was anticipated. The most urgent need reported was thirteen new pairs of window blinds.

There are also some decayed sills and floors that must be replaced. Lumber for the latter purpose has already been donated by the Cape Fear Lumber Company. The ladies are hopeful that some one benevolently inclined will also donate the window blinds needed. The Circle will also have to have about 300 feet of laths for lattice work.

The ladies decided to have the Shelter repainted and the contract for this work has been given to David Williams, colored. The repair work is to be done by Jno. Howe, colored. This contract was given out yesterday. The paint to be used is to be furnished to the ladies at a very reduced price by a firm in New York. It is estimated that the repair work and painting will cost $125.

MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN.

At the Opera House To-night—The Theatrical Event of the Season.

The capacity of the Opera House will, judging from the advance sale of tickets, be taxed to its utmost capacity to-night when the eminent American comedian, Mr. Nat. C. Goodwin, supported by his beautiful and talented wife, Miss Maxine Elliott, and a company of high class artists will appear in Mr. Henry Guy Carleton's masterpiece, "A Gilded Fool."

The Atlanta *Constitution*, commenting on Mr. Goodwin's appearance in that city on Monday evening, says: "If there is any change in Goodwin's work it is for the better. There are few comedians who can touch him. The company is excellent, and Miss Maxine Elliott is not only an actress of great ability, but is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful women on the American stage."

Although the advance sale has been quite large there are still a number of choice seats left.

Justice McGowan's Court.

In Justice McGowan's court yesterday there were three cases disposed of. Caroline Davis, colored, was bound over to court in a $50 bond. She is charged with perjury. Mack Morgan, colored, was made to pay the costs in a case of disorderly conduct. Charity Hamilton, colored, was arraigned before Justice McGowan on a charge made by Octavia Davis, colored, the case having been moved from Justice Bunting's court. The charge was declared frivolous and the Davis woman made to pay the costs.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

RALEIGH HAPPENINGS.

The Governor's—Guard Rex—Hospital—Abstracts Printed—Institution for the Blind.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 12.

The receipts from the two Mikado performances will exceed $600. The net proceeds will be donated to Rex Hospital, Raleigh's greatest charity.

The Governor's Guard of this city have enlisted 60 men, the maximum number in time of peace. Rev. W. C. Norman is elected chaplain of the company for the ensuing year.

Auditor Ayer has just had 600,000 tax abstracts and 70,000 tax lists printed which are being shipped to the registers of deeds of the various counties. Pension applications are now coming in in large numbers.

The foundation is being laid for the new building for the Institution of the Blind. Superintendent Ray tells me that the corner-stone will be laid in May, on the occasion of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in this city. The Governor and other officers will participate.

Editor Bailey of the *Recorder* says the Whitsett matter will again come before the Southern Baptist Convention at Norfolk, where it meets in May. Editor Bailey does not think the convention will be able to settle the controversy. The leading Baptists here are of the opinion that the convention will not demand Prof. Whitsett's resignation as president of the Seminary. They do not think it wise. Most of the State conventions in the South, however, have asked for his resignation.

SEDGELEY HALL CLUB.

New Building on Carolina Beach to be Opened May 20th—Meeting Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of Sedgeley Hall Club was held yesterday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock in the office of Maj. D. O'Connor. The president, Mr. W. A. French, Jr., and the secretary, Mr. W. A. Willson, Jr., were both present.

Mr. E. R. Wooten was elected vice president in place of Mr. Fred Kidder, who is away on a European tour.

The cap insignia was exhibited and accepted. It is very pretty and attractive, consisting of a gold pilot-wheel bearing on the inner circuit the letters "S. H. C." for Sedgeley Hall Club.

It was decided to formally open the Club on May 20th. This will be a big occasion and a programme will be arranged which will be most enjoyable.

President W. A. French, Jr., was instructed to look after the employment of a janitor. In the absence of further business, the committee adjourned.

Mr. T. F. Taylor, who is building the club house, came up from Carolina Beach yesterday. He tells the STAR that the painting has been commenced and the roof is finished.

EASTER FESTIVITIES.

The German of L'Arioso Cotillon Club Last Evening.

L'Arioso Cotillon Club inaugurated the Easter festivities at Germania Hall last night with one of the prettiest germans ever seen here. Mr. W. M. Atkinson was the leader, and Haywood's orchestra, from Raleigh, furnished most excellent music. The following couples participated, viz: Mr. Boatwright, Miss Potter; Mr. Bradley, Miss Anna Peck; Mr. Bidgood, Miss Strange; Mr. H. P. Munson, Miss Summerell; Mr. Calder, Miss Boatwright; Mr. Stevenson, Miss Mary T. Peck; Mr. Johnson, Miss Bellamy; Mr. Davis, Miss Kenan; Mr. Turrentine, Miss Gibson; Mr. Crow, Miss Cotchett; Mr. Giles, Miss Dismukes; Mr. Collier, Miss Sharp; Mr. Elliott, Miss Bartlett; Mr. R. Herow, Miss Hardin; Mr. MacRae, Miss Davis; Mr. James, Miss Lizzie Peck; Mr. Haywood, Miss Payne; Mr. Chase, Miss Calder; Mr. E. H. Munson, Miss Baldwin; Mr. Chadbourn, Miss Peschau; Mr. Mason, Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Skelding, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Waddell, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Myers. The visitors were Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Myers, of Charleston, S. C.; Misses Nancy Bartlett, Washington, D. C.; Virginia Sharp, Portsmouth, Va.; Nellie Hardin, Camden, S. C.; Marie Baldwin, Annapolis, Md., and Bessie Henderson, Salisbury, N. C.

FROM TAMPA TO WASHINGTON.

Fast Time Made by Train Which Carried Lee to the Capital.

The Washington *Post* of yesterday says about the train which bore Consul General Fitzhugh Lee into Washington: "The train—an engine and two coaches—came in with a rush, having chipped nine hours off the regular time from Tampa to Washington. Much talk was caused by the remarkable run. The train started at 11.30 Monday forenoon, and reached here exactly at the moment that the managers of the three roads over which it run said that it would. The route was as follows:

Over the fast Plant system from Tampa to Charleston.

Charleston to Richmond, by way of the Atlantic Coast Line, passing through Ashley Junction, Florence.

Richmond to Quantico by way of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, and from Quantico to Washington, over the Pennsylvania system.

The run over the Atlantic Coast Line was made in an exceptional time, while the Pennsylvania Railroad kept up its record, as usual."

— Mr. J. L. James, of Sloan, Duplin county, was here yesterday.

Flag of the Cuban Republic.

The STAR announced the receipt of important war news yesterday by displaying a Cuban flag. It was the genuine article having unquestionably been in use at some of the engagements in the Cuban's fight for freedom. A Cuban refugee gave it together with a Winchester rifle to a gentleman of this city in Key West only a short while ago.

The Mayor's Court.

In the Mayor's Court yesterday, Mr. John Grotgen was fined $10 for interfering with an officer. He was represented by Herbert McClammy, Esq., and appealed to the higher court. Tom Walker, colored, was fined $20 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. James May paid the costs in a case of disorderly conduct.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

Cottage on Wrightsville Beach.

Apply to
A. M. WADDELL, Jr.
ap 3 6t* su we

A Boy

Who has had experience in feeding Job Presses and Ruling Machines is wanted at the
ap 14 2t STAR OFFICE.

For Rent.

TWO-STORY HOUSE ON NORTH east corner Tenth and Princess streets. Six rooms, good water and large lot. Apply to
D. O'CONNOR,
Real Estate Agent.
mar 2 1w

Raisins 5c Pound.

Just Received Another Lot of Those Elegant Raisins

5c Pound.

S. W. SANDERS,
At the Unlucky Corner.
ap 14 tf

WANTED.

Bids by experienced Painters for painting all the roofs of the County Home, County Hospital, County Jail and Old Court House.

Name sum for each. County furnishes Dixon Graphite Paint. Bids opened at Commissioner's meeting on the first Monday in May at 3 P. M. Bidders may be present at the opening.
F. W. FOSTER,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners.
ap 14 1t

A Small Lot of
TROPICAL BRAND
SUGAR CURED HAMS

Just arrived, which we will close out at 10c per pound. May not have any more at this price.

THE KING GROCERY CO.
B. F. KING, MANAGER,
'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.
ap 13 tf

STRIKE NOW!

Don't wait for "Tuesday, or Wednesday, or Thursday, or Friday." Do not let "them" get the advantage of you. If you aint got 'em you MIGHT get 'em.

Spring Cleaning is Pleasant when you use

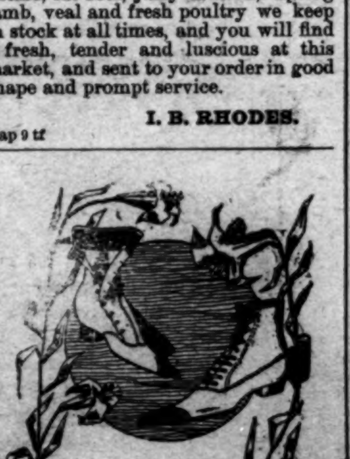
"Corneau's" Bed Bug Interceptic.

Most good Housekeepers use it. ap 3 tt

AN UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER

Spain can claim to be, but we don't deal in that kind of merchandise. Prime, fat beef, juicy mutton, Spring lamb, veal and fresh poultry we keep in stock at all times, and you will find it fresh, tender and luscious at this market, and sent to your order in good shape and prompt service.

I. B. RHODES.
ap 9 tf



A Beautiful Line
—OF—
EASTER FOOT WEAR
JUST RECEIVED
and on sale at
MERCER & EVANS',
Successors to H. C. EVANS,
115 Princess street.
ap 6 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNED TO US LARGE QUANTITY OF CHOICE

Florida and Seedless

ORANGES.

Seedless 25 Cents Dozen.
Floridas 30 Cents Dozen.
50 Bunches Bananas 15c Dozen.

PALACE BAKERY.
ap 13 tf 17 South Second Street.

If Alive

You cannot afford to pass my place of business without coming in to inspect my elegant line of

SHOES, HATS
AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS.

All of which are the latest designs for this Spring. Remember no body urges to buy. All I ask is a look and be convinced that I will save you money on any article sold in my line.

A. SHRIER,
ap 13 tf 114 Market street.

There is Nothing Better Than
CUBAN BLOSSOM CIGARS,
RENOWN CIGARS,
Topical Twist Head Cigars.

Every business place in town handles these goods. Prices cheerfully sent.

We are packers of provisions and handle a complete line of Meats of every kind, including Armour & Co., Chicago.

Canned Meats,
"Shield Brand" Lard.
Compound Lard.
Pic-Nic Hams.
Regular Hams, &c., &c.

WE SELL
"Stocks" Best Flour,
"Q" "Q" "Q" "Q."
None better sold.

Vollers & Hashagen,
ap 3 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOT ONLY "TO-DAY"
But all the time, arewe opening
NEW PIANOS
From the best makers direct,

One glance at the magnificent display of Instruments in our Warerooms will at once convince you that we have not only the largest stock in the State but the best quality and lowest possible prices.

Every Instrument
is warranted what we represent it to be. Call and see for yourselves.

E. VAN LAER,
402 and 404 North Fourth Street.

Several Fine New Pianos for Rent at Low Rates.
ap 7 tf tu th sa

F. T. MILLS,
Wholesale and Retailer Dealer in
HORSES AND MULES.

Constantly on hand a full line of mated teams, Roadsters, Saddlers, general purpose and Farm Horses.

Full Line of Farm and City Mules.

One to two car loads received every week. All stock is guaranteed as represented.

112 and 114 North Water St.
feb 19 tf

OPERA HOUSE.

FASHIONABLE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY, APRIL 14TH.
First appearance here of
Mr. N. C. Goodwin,
Assisted by
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.
Presenting his greatest success
A GILDED FOOL.

Seat sale begin Tuesday.
Reserved seats $1.50. General admission $1.00.
ap 10 3t su tu th

Printer Wanted.

A Printer (two-thirder) who is qualified to work on a morning paper may secure employment by applying at the
ap 9 3t STAR OFEICE.

BASE BALL SUPPLIES.

The following premiums are offered for the Coupons of KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP:
10 Coupons—A first quality Base Ball (for boys.)
10 Coupons—A Hard-Wood Ash Bat.
30 Coupons—A Catcher's Mit—best quality.
HOLMES & WATTERS,
6 and 8 North Front street.
ap 2 tw

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 14

THE "TORPEDO" WHICH DID IT

Eli Perkins as a newspaper writer has established a reputation for taking a great many liberties with the truth on short acquaintance, but still Eli is a pretty observant sort of a fellow and keeps his eyes and ears open when he travels. He has recently been in the South, taking a snap shot as it were on the cotton manufactories of this section, and thinks he has discovered and can tell the cotton manufacturers of New England what "blew them up." He writes the New York *Sun* from Columbia, and as his letter is interesting as giving the result of his observations we here reproduce it, with the remark that due allowances must be made for Eli's habit of taking liberties with the truth in the way of exaggeration, and possibly in telling more than he knows. But there is enough of cold, unvarnished truth in it to make his letter interesting, and also suggestive. It reads thus:

"After spending a week among the cotton mills of North and South Carolina I can tell New England about the torpedo which blew up the Fall River cotton spinners. It was really a labor mine from the outside. The Yankee factory owner did not spring that mine in New Bedford. It was sprung in North and South Carolina and Georgia and exploded northward

"This mine which is blowing up New England is comprised of cheap labor, cheap fuel, and cheap factories. The 490 cotton factories in the South have cost two-thirds less money than factories running the same number of spindles in the North. South Carolina has 68 of these factories and North Carolina has 198. I saw twenty-three cotton factories in Graham county, N. C., on the Southern Railroad between Greensboro and Goldsboro.

"What caused these Southern cotton factories?

"Simply Southern cheap labor, cheap power, and cheap buildings.

"What has caused this surplus of cheap labor?

"It is caused by the abandonment of worn-out cotton plantations which will not produce over a third of a bale of cotton or twelve bushels of corn to the acre. This has made many poor whites and negroes idle. They will work for any wages. At Goldsboro my negro driver showed me crowds of men anxious to work in the cotton fields for $5 a month and board, or $8 per month and board themselves. There is nothing for the poor whites to do but to go into the factories.

"Where can 5 and 6 cent cotton be raised?

"It can't be raised on the red sand farms of the Carolinas, where it takes phosphates to raise a third of a bale to the acre. Cotton raising has gone to the river bottoms of the Mississippi, Yazoo, Arkansas, Red and Brazos rivers, and to Texas, where they can raise a bale of cotton and fifty bushels of corn to the acre. Texas alone can raise 8,000,000 bales of cotton and make it pay at 6 cents per pound. So the eastern Southern States must use their idle labor in factories.

"I rode seventy miles north from Elberton, Ga., ferrying the Alabama river. I rode again across North and South Carolina. I passed hundreds of 1,000-acre plantations abandoned. The planters' big houses looked desolate, with windows out and perhaps a negro family occupying the old parlor. This land can be bought for from 50 cents to $8 an acre.

"Do the Southern mills compete with the Northern?

"Yes, when it comes to cheap cotton cloth, heavy tent cloth, and negro ginghams. Southern mills make only coarse cloth. Many make only yarn, which comes North to be used as warp by our carpet weavers.

"How are Southern factories built?

"In the cheapest manner. I saw three factories built of unhewn logs. The girls who were weaving cloth by "piece work" could look at the bark on the logs while they earned from $2 to $4 a week—big wages for them. Better factories are put up two stories high of brick. These brick are put into the walls for $6.50 per thousand. There is no paint or whitewash to look at just plain bricks and mortar. The machinery is often second hand, and owned by some Northern factory which has changed its machinery to better machinery from England.

"How do they start a factory in the South?

"I saw a factory just started in Columbia, S. C. The money of colored men was behind it. They bought an old abandoned tobacco factory. Part of it was a tobacco shed. It cost $3,000. Then, with some Northern backing, they went to Maine and bought four sets of machinery second hand—the Maine factory replacing it with superb machinery from Manchester to do fine work. The Columbia factory, fitted up, cost about $15,000. A factory in New England able to do the work of this factory, would cost $75,000. This factory is run by negroes. They cannot get over $8 a month on the farms, and they are willing to work for the same wages in the mill. It is a missionary work to give them work at any price. This mill will make plain 3-cent sheeting, and can produce it a third cheaper than Fall River.

"There are other factories in Columbia making heavy tent cloth, beautiful goods, and they can make it cheaper than they can in England.

"When will factory wages cease dropping in New England?

"Not till this cheap idle labor in the South is fully employed. What is Massachusett's loss is South Carolina's gain. Southern wages are down. They will meet on a level. The nation can put a tariff against cheap 20-cent labor in Belgium and Germany, but it can't put a tariff against Southern labor. When they get 1,000 cotton factories in the South their surplus labor will be at work. Then their wages will go up, if we still continue the "Chinese wall" against Germany and Austria,

"How about piece work?

"Ah, that splendid idea prevails in Southern factories. All work is paid for by the piece So the workers are happy. The day is never too long for them. They don't like to see night come, and when the wheel stops they can't wait for the morning, they are so anxious to make money.

"The hours are about two hours longer in Southern mills than in New England, but the girls and boys are glad of it. Many would like fifteen hours.

"Some mills start the machinery at 5 in the morning and stop at 9. They leave it optional with the weavers and spinners whether they start their machines at 5 or 7, but the workmen all come hustling in and laughing because they do it of their own free will. When they count their 'piece work' money on Saturday night, the fortunate ones banter the slow ones as they go laughing to their homes.

"I am glad this new prosperity has come to the new South, for North and South are working to make the same nation powerful and wealthy,"

Possibly Eli may have seen hundreds of 1,000-acre abandoned plantations, as he says, although we doubt it, and we doubt again if he saw as many abandoned plantations as he might have seen twenty-five years ago if he had travelled over the same ground, but be that as it may he is right on the secret of the success of Southern cotton mills compared with Northern mills, although this discovery was made by Northern mill men long before Eli came on this prospecting tour among Southern mills.

And possibly, too, he may have seen some of the rude, cheap log and other mills which he describes, but candor should have compelled him to say that these were the exceptions, and if he had been looking for fine and well equipped mills with as keen an eye as he was for the other kind he could have found many as fine and as well equipped as they have in New England, and some of them much better equipped than the majority of even the best mills in New England are, at least so we are told by Northern mill men correspondents of Northern industrial journals who have spent considerable time in the South visiting the mills and studying the Southern mill problem. When the boom in mill building began much cheap and a considerable amount of second-hand machinery was employed, but there is little or none of that now.

It is not the cheap machinery but the smaller cost of buildings and the lower cost of production, resulting from lower wages made possible by the abundance of labor, the cheaper living, etc., which does it and these are advantages that the Northern mills will never be able to compete with. "A Chinese wall," as he expresses it, against foreign cheap labor, will make it all the worse for the Northern manufacturers, and put more explosive material in the Southern "torpedo."

One might infer from reading this letter that the Southern mills' capacity extended only to coarse fabrics. The writer seems to have overlooked the fact of the advance that has been made in the quality of goods turned out in the past ten years, many of the goods now made being as far ahead of the goods made ten years ago as the fine goods turned out by the best Northern mills is ahead of the average goods turned out by the average Southern mill. And they will continue to progress and go up higher as that becomes expedient.

But the fact remains that the South has the advantage, and that no legislative remedies for the Northern mills or no increase in the number of Southern mills will put them and the Southern mills "on a level" as to wages, and even if it did still the South has other advantages that the North can never offset.

MINOR MENTION.

As a Southerner we feel proud that the man who looms up so conspicuously in public appreciation in connection with Cuba is a Southerner. And as an American we feel proud that there is at least one man who was intimately, officially connected with that question who has met the expectations and the unqualified approval of the American people regardless of section or of party affiliations. As a Southerner we also feel proud that this distinguished son of the Old Dominion, who has been so royally welcomed and enthusiastically commended, has not lost his head in the wave of superb tribute paid to him, but is as modest, and as cool as he was when confronted by perplexities and threatened with peril when moving among the treacherous and the lawless of the city of Havana. He assumes no extraordinary merit, lays claim to no glory and to no special credit for the discharge of duty entrusted to him. Such outbursts of popular applause, coming from all classes and conditions, might well turn head less balanced than that of Fitzhugh Lee, for such universal tribute comes to but few men, and to these seldom more than once in a life time, as Lee said in one of his brief speeches. If he distinguished himself by his coolness, nerve and thorough-bred Americanism in Havana, he has also distinguished himself by the modesty he has shown and the unassuming dignity with which he has borne himself in these unparalleled ovations.

⁂

Representative Chas. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, has either voluntarily or by assignment taken the position of spokesman for the Administration. To any one with less ability to move in either direction as emergencies might suggest, or to toy with language, it would be a somewhat difficult and embarrassing position. But Mr. Grosvenor rather seems to enjoy it, for it gives him an opportunity to perform, to exhibit his versatility, and to occupy a pretty considerable place in the public eye. It is perhaps creditable to his ability to manipulate sentences that he could by a simple reiteration may as clear as crystal what was before only as clear as mud, but it is not creditable to the President's mastery of language that he should in such an important document as his message on Cuba write in a way that required an interpreter to tell what he meant. Mr. Grosvenor, who seems to enjoy the confidence of Mr. McKinley, may possibly have known what he meant regardless of the phraseology of that message, but it may be incidentally remarked that Mr. Grosvenor is the only man in Congress who has discovered that "stable" government and independent government mean the same thing, although it must be admitted that as far as Cuba is concerned they do, for no government in that island which is not based on independence can be stable. But this isn't what Mr. McKinley meant, and it isn't the view that Mr. Grosvenor had when he said some time ago that Mr. McKinley's plan would give the Cubans "the equivalent of independence."

The evidence in the case proves Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors and all eruptions. †

TWINKLINGS.

—Dear Bargain—Kirby (gloomily) "Wheat went down from $1.05 to 94 to-day." Mrs. Kirby—"I thought you men didn't believe in bargain days." —*Truth.*

— Richard—"We are always wanting something we never get." Little Johnny (interrupting)—"When ma says I want a whipping I notice I always get it."—*Boston Transcript.*

— Mr. Romanz—"I tell you what, a baby brightens up the house, and that's a fact." Mr. Practikel—"Yes; we've had to keep the gas burning all night ever since ours was born."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Now that your son is a partner instead of a clerk, Mr. Hardly, does he help you in your business as much as formerly?" "A good deal more." "That's fine." "Yes; he never shows up at the office now."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Different—Hoax—"My wife and some of her friends are going to organize a secret society." Joax—"Nonsense! The idea of women in a secret society!" Hoax—"You misunderstand. They are to meet to tell secrets."—*Boston Traveller.*

— Success—"His success in a financial way has been something marvellous." "Yes?" "Yes, sir. I've often heard him tell how, when he came here, fifteen years ago, all he owed in the world was a dollar and a quarter, and last week he failed for a million."—*Detroit Journal.*

— "Mistuh Pinky," said Miss Miami Brown, "does you know whut a bird of paradise is?" "Well," was the reply, "of co'se I doesn't know foh sure. But when I gits ter de nex' worl' I wouldn't be a bit supprize' to discuvuh dat it wuz a spring chicken." —*Washington Star.*

— How It Really Was: Bronco Pete—"So Tarantula Tom is dead, an' only forty years old! That's what yer might call bein' cut down in the prime uv life." Grizzly Grady—"Ya-as; yer might call it that; but the facts uv the case wuz, he wuzn't cut down till he'd been dead fer over a week."—*Judge.*

A Shattered Nervous System.

FINALLY HEART TROUBLE.

Restored to Health by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

MR. EDWARD HARDY, the jolly manager of Sheppard Co's. great store at Braceville, Ill., writes: "I had never been sick a day in my life until in 1890. I got so bad with nervous prostration that I had to give up and commence to doctor. I tried our local physicians and one in Joliet, but none gave me any relief and I thought I was going to die. I became despondent and suffered untold agony. I could not eat, sleep nor rest, and it seemed as if I could not exist. At the end of six months I was reduced to but a shadow of myself, and at last my heart became affected and I was truly miserable. I took six or eight bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It gave me relief from the start, and at last a cure, the greatest blessing of my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Pain has no show with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's PAIN PILL CURE ALL PAIN. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Change.

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SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Charlotte *News:* The condition of Maj. C. Dowd, is unchanged. Mrs. E. K. Bryan came in last night from Danville and Mr. Willie B. Dowd and Miss Ella Dowd, arrived this morning from New York. The family is now complete. —— A gentleman in Charlotte to day from the Croft neighborhood states that the fruit in that section was not damaged by the recent cold snap. —— Sam Alexander, a negro boy who was arrested for stealing coal last week, escaped from the prisoners' room at the court house at 4 o'clock this evening, by jumping from the second-story window. He had made good his escape before being missed.

— Concord *Standard:* Thomas Wynne shot and killed Charles Peeler, near Cleveland, last Sunday. They are both young negroes and a gambling game led to it, though Wynne will claim self-defence. —— Some time ago Rev. J. S. Dunn, of Forest Hill, tendered his services to the United States in case of war. He asked that he might serve as a scout if possible, but would serve anywhere they put him. On Monday afternoon he showed a *Standard* reporter the answer from the War Department. It stated to Rev. Dunn that his letter had been placed on file and in case of war would appreciate his services, but the letter also expressed the hope that such a thing would not occur.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The representatives of the powers didn't see Secretary Sherman on the occasion of their visit to the Department of State. The nominal head of the Department of State is too busy attending to his private affairs to become involved in the present complications.—*New York Journal, Dem.*

—— Fitzhugh Lee returns from his long and difficult experience at Havana to find that the whole nation honors and loves him. Few public servants have been more promply rewarded for distinguished services. Not long ago he was the favorite son of Old Virginia. Now he is the a favorite son of Old Glory.—*New York Sun, Rep.*

—— "To talk of recognizing the intervening by force," say the Indianopolis *Journal*, "is absurd. The independence of Cuba once recognized we would have no right to land a force on the island without the consent of the insurgents, and if we did our forces would be subject to their command." Is it not a little early to begin splitting as fine hairs as that? Moreover, the ingurgents would "consent" to the landing of all the reinforcements they could get. We speak for them without authority, but with confidence.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

—— Some of the patriotic vesses owners of the North have no scrupler about squeezing the government for the last cent possible in selling their craft for the national defences. The steam pilot boat at Philadelphia, which cost $65,000 more than a year ago, is held at $100,000 cash, or more than 50 per cent. profit. In New York on Thursday the government declined to purchase several American steamships which were wanted for the auxiliary fleet because their owners demanded exorbitant prices for them. A great many of the patriots are no doubt keeping a weather eye to the main chance, while they are shouting for the old flag.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

The Schnapper of Australia.

The king of Australian fishes is undoubtedly the schnapper. We speak not now of the trumpeter of Tasmania nor of the blue cod of New Zealand, about which the inhabitants of these colonies are not unnaturally proud. Judging by his shape, the schnapper is an ugly fish. His color is good, but his proportions are not fair as he lies on the slab of the fishmonger. In your first introduction to a ten pound schnapper on the end of your line he strikes you as an interesting acquaintance of whom you would like to know more. On your subsequent intimacy at table you forget much of his unsightliness. He is, however, gibbous and unsymmetrical, having a strange lump on his head, which gives him a startled appearance. This fish is always caught with rod and line, and the manner of his taking is peculiar.

The home of the schnapper is in the deep sea, generally a considerable distance from the shore and in the immediate neighborhood of a shelving reef. Good schnapper fishing may, however, be had from the rocks of the mainland or an island. Every holiday in Sydney there are hundreds who go forth to fish for schnappers. For this purpose it is usual to club funds and charter a small steamer. By this means the expense is lessened, while the party is made more enjoyable. The bait is usually the flesh of mullet or other fish cut up.—Chambers' Journal.

Frenchmen often put their family name in the middle and then their mother's or wife's name. Thus Albert Meyer calls [illegible] May. May was his [illegible]

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Thousands suffer from Catarrah or cold in head and have never tried the popular remedy. There is no longer any excuse, as a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm can be had of your druggist or we mail it for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER. Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G AHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A DEADWOOD POSSE.

ITS BILL AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT FOR HUNTING HORSE THIEVES.

Turned Down by the Treasury Department—The Department of Justice Sent a Man Out to Investigate—His Report Was Conclusive and Picturesque.

Some years ago, said the philosopher, before trolley cars came in and beared the horse market there were numerous crowds of organized horse thieves in the wild and woolly west who, when not engaged in the serious occupation of horse lifting, varied their afternoons by little stage robberies and incidental murders. One of these outfits in the neighborhood of Deadwood became especially annoying to the authorities and to those citizens who were happy or unhappy in the possession of a pony. Finally patience ceased to be a virtue, and the orders came from headquarters to the marshal of the district to organize a posse and bring the gang in so that retribution could be meted out. In a short time the department of justice was informed that the posse had been formed, had gone on the hunt and had returned with three prisoners, who were turned over to the authorities and whose fate is not set down in legend or song.

After a time, however, the department here was grieved by receiving without explanation a bill reading "the United States government, debtor to the Deadwood posse, $12,000 for the expenses of catching three horse thieves." Although with a doubting mind, the department sent the bill to the treasury department. The treasury did not spend a moment in doubting, but with a promptitude and a harshness born of long experience turned the bill down—in fact, turned it upside down. The auditor did not content himself with a turndown, but added some American language about people who wanted $4,000 apiece for catching everyday horse thieves when the variety could be picked up any day on the road for $10 a head. The auditor closed with some uncomplimentary allusions to a department that would send up such accounts. The department of justice felt even more grief at this rebuke than at the receipt of the original bill and sent a friend of mine, who was in the service, out to investigate the account.

This man went out to the Deadwood neighborhood with a mind filled with prejudice. He did not want to go to Deadwood at all. At any rate he began to take testimony.

His first inquiries consisted of an informal talk with the big leader of the posse, and what he learned went something like this:

"How many members were there to that horse thief gang?"

"Well, about 25."

"And you captured three?"

"Yes, we put three of them in jail."

"Have the rest of the gang been giving any trouble since then?"

"Well, no. They haven't troubled us none."

"Then you must have captured the leaders?"

"No. Can't say they was. The three we brought in didn't amount to much. They only cooked and carried water for the rest."

"Umph."

That closed the first round, and after light refreshment the inquiry took a new line, the man from the department having taken on some additional prejudice regarding the case.

"Well, how many were there in that posse of yours?"

"Stranger, there was just 24."

"Umph! Five hundred dollars apiece. How long were you out?"

"We was out exactly 12 days."

"Whew! One thousand dollars a day."

"We've got to get at this thing some way. What did you do the first day?"

"Well, we rode and trailed."

"And the second"—

"That day we surprised the horsies in camp."

"Did you fight?"

"Well, we fit some."

"Were any of the thieves hurt?"

"Some six of them were shot up considerable."

"Killed?"

"We buried them."

"The third day?"

"We rode like h—l."

"The next?"

"We come on to the horsies as they was crossing a ford."

"Any thieves hurt?"

"We buried five of them afterward."

"The fifth day?"

"We trailed and hunted horses separately."

"Any fighting?"

"Well, there was considerable shooting and cutting. I believe five of them was ready for the resurrection."

"What about the sixth day?"

"That day we got the drop on six of them in a canyon and had them tied before they knew it."

"What did you do with them?"

"Well, stranger, the boys hanged them six. Being an officer of the government, of course I didn't take no hand in it, but kept my back turned until it was all over. The next day we caught the last three. They threw up their hands soon as we got in shooting range. The boys was going to hang them, too, but I said: 'No! No, siree. The United States government has sent you out to catch these horse thieves; the United States government is paying good wages, and expenses, and I'll be d——d if the United States government shan't get something for its money. These three horse thieves goes quietly back to jail. Besides,' I says, 'they ain't no regular horse thieves, anyway; they's only cooks and watermen.' Then we rode peaceful back to camp, being 200 miles therefrom."

My friend was a little weak by this time, but he managed to continue.

"Wasn't anybody in your party hurt?"

"Oh, yes. We was all considerable shot and cut up."

"Anybody killed?"

"Fourteen of the boys was killed outright and two has died since then."

"What was your idea of disposing of the $12,000 you have asked?"

"Well, the boys thought the survivors ought to get about $25 apiece for their services, and that the widders and orphans ought to take the rest."

"Colonel, will you take a drink?"

"Some!"

Then the man from the department sent a telegram to his chief saying that the Deadwood bill was all right, and that the auditor was an ass.

The philosopher said he did not know whether the moral of his story was that treasury auditors did not know as much as they thought they did or that horse thieves were worth more dead than alive. —Washington Star.

Helping Him Out.

Crawley and his wife were at a dinner party the other night, and Crawley, who had been waiting three-quarters of an hour for the opportunity, suddenly burst out with:

"That reminds me of a little story I heard the other day about an absentminded man who was going to take a bath on Saturday night and"—

"You are mistaken, my dear," said the wife of Crawley's bosom across the table in her calm yet firm voice. "It was not Saturday night; it was on Wednesday night. You always get it wrong when you try to tell the story, and I think that even a simple little story should be told correctly if at all, and you are so apt to get muddled on the main points of a story that I'd rather help you out by telling the main points myself, which were that the man was very absentminded, and one night when he had filled the bathtub full of water preparatory to taking a bath his head was so full of other things that what did he do but plunge right in without taking off any of his clothes. Those are the main points, and now you may go on with the story, Mr. Crawley."

And Crawley laughed lightly as he said, "I guess there is nothing left to tell, my dear," but the thoughts and strong desires that were hidden away in the secret recess of his heart only Mr. Crawley knew as they went on their homeward way.—New York World.

Cattle In Newfoundland.

The Portuguese attempted to establish herds of cattle in Newfoundland in 1553, but all traces of these animals have vanished.

Extreme Weakness

Chronic Diarrhoea for Years—Feet and Ankles Swelled and Blood Was Out of Order—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was troubled with chronic diarrhœa for eight years and tried everything I was told was good for it, but no medicine did me any good. I kept up all the time but was so weak I could not do anything. If I walked a few hundred yards I would be out of breath. My feet and ankles swelled very badly and I had about given up all hope of ever being well. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and, knowing my blood was out of order, decided to give it a fair trial. I have now taken nine or ten bottles of it and several bottles of Hood's Pills, and I am perfectly well." MRS. S. A. WARD, Battleboro, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

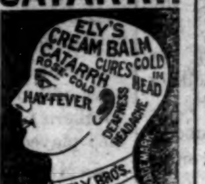
Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Ask Your DRUGGIST for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug.
It is quickly Absorbed.
Gives Relief at once.
It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.
Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c.; Trial Size 10c.; at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

jan 16 1t
jan 11 1y tu th sa Secretary.

As He Tells It.

A restaurant keeper in the Jellico and Coal Creek country of Kentucky has the following business card:

"Twenty-five cents an Eat—25 cents a sleep. The Edwards House, P. M. Edwards, Proprietor, Coal Creek, Tenn., Directly opposite R. R. depot. Not the largest hotel in the berg. Not newly furnished throughout. No free bus to trains. Not the best grub the market affords. But simply clean beds and something good to eat. Toothpicks and ice water thrown in. Try us! Pay up! And if not satisfied keep mum. Our city is composed mostly of hogs, diggers, merchants and lawyers, named in the order of their importance. Good crosstie walks on all the principal thoroughfares."—Exchange.

Credentials Missing.

"Josephine is in trouble."

"What is the matter?"

"She lost her pocketbook with her divorce certificate in it."—Chicago Record.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Whole-Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¾
Standard		@	7⅜
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℘ ℔	4	@	7¼
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	5¾	@	6
Shoulders ℘ ℔		@	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℘ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℘ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	45	@	48
Virginia Meal	45	@	48
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle		@	35
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—℘ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℘ dozen	9	@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℘ ℔—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 90
Straight		@	5 25
First Patent	5 50	@	6 00
GLUE—℘ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℘ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	48
Car load, in bags—White	46	@	47
Oats, from store		@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	65	@	75
HIDES—℘ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	1¾	@	2
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	6¼	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℘ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℘ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS ℘ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess	10 75	@	11 00
Rump		@	11 50
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℘ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ℘ Sacks		@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	5¼
Standard A		@	5⅛
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C. Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℘ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℘ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℘ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 26½c per gallon for machine made casks and 26c for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market quiet at $1.10 per bbl for Strained and $1.15 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.40 per barrel for Hard, and $1.90 for Dip.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady, 27¼, 26¾c; rosin steady, $1.40, $1.45; tar firm, 95 cents; crude turpentine quiet, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	31
Rosin	499
Tar	202
Crude Turpentine	0

Receipts same day last year.—36 casks spirits turpentine, 197 bbls rosin, 47 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5 11-16c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3¼	cts. ℘ lb
Good Ordinary	4 9-16	" "
Low Middling	5¼	" "
Middling	5 11-16	" "
Good Middling	5 15-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7c.

Receipts—100 bales; same day last year, 33.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c.

CORN.—Firm; 47½ to 50 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to $1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $3.00 to $7.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Money on call was firm at 3@4 per cent.; last loan at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, actual business in bankers' bills 483¼@483½ for demand; 480@480¼ for sixty days. Posted rates were 480½@481 and 484@484½. Commercial bills 479. Silver certificates 55@56¼. Bar silver 56⅛. Mexican dollars 45¼. Government bonds were quoted weak; U. S. new 4's registered 120½@121½; do. coupon, 120½@121½; U. S. 4's 108½@109½; do. coupon, 110@111; U. S. 2's, 95; U. S. 5's, registered, 111½@112½; do. 5's, coupon, 111¼@112. State bonds dull; N. C. 6's 122½; 4's 102.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Rosin was steady. Spirits turpentine weak.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c; no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—Spirits turpentine opened quiet at 26c, with sales of 56 casks and closed firm at 25½c, with sales of 400 casks; receipts 807 casks. Rosin firm and quotations unchanged; no sales; receipts 2,000 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The market for cotton futures was dominated today by the character of advices from Washington. A fairly steady feeling prevailed around the opening, in sympathy with favorable accounts from the English market and on light foreign buying. Weakness developed later in the forenoon, however, and by mid-day a net decline of 5@6 points was in evidence. The bear crowd were aggressive and succeeded in dislodging several lines of old long cotton. Speculation fell off to an exceptional degree in the afternoon and attention was given over almost entirely to the doings of Congress. The close was quiet, with a net loss of four points.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Cotton was quiet; middling 6 3-16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet; sales of 62,000 bales: April 5.90c, May 5.93c, June 5.96c, July 5.99c, August 6.01c, September 5.98c, October 5.98c, November 6.99c, December 6.01c, January 6.03c.

Net receipts 4,233 bales; gross receipts 8,426 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,060 bales; exports to France 2,136 bales; exports to the Continent 250 bales; forwarded 2,172 bales; sales 1,000 bales; sales to spinners 900 bales; stock (actual) 183,853 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 15,673 bales; exports to Great Britain 18,688 bales; exports to France 2,136 bales; exports to the Continent 6,076 bales; stock 722,944 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 52,525 bales; exports to Great Britain 50,821 bales; exports to France 5,386 bales; exports to the Continent 39,468 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 6,028,630 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,016,711 bales; exports to France 748,959 bales; exports to the Continent 2,603,867 bales.

April 13.—Galveston, quiet at 5¼c, net receipts 1,559 bales; Norfolk, steady at 5⅞c, net receipts 615 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6c, net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 6 3-16, net receipts 1,500 bales; Wilmington, dull at 5¼c, net receipts 100 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 7-16c, net receipts 377 bales; Savannah, quiet at 5 9-16c, net receipts 1,336 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 5 9-16c, net receipts 2,501 bales; Mobile, dull at 5⅝c, net receipts 426 bales; Memphis, quiet at 5⅝c, net receipts 827 bales; Augusta, steady at 5 15-16, net receipts 256 bales; Charleston, steady at 5⅝c, net receipts 498 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Flour was firm and more active. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red $1 08@1 08¼; options were strong all day, attended most of the time by active covering based on strong cables, war news and a big export demand; realizing produced a slight closing set-back, but final prices were 1¾@2⅝c net higher; No. 2 red May closed $1 05⅛c; July closed 91⅛c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 36⅝c; options opened steady and advanced moderately strong on moderate export buying and the jump in wheat, closing ⅜c net higher; May closed 35c; July closed 36c. Oats—Spot dull; No. 2 30½; options were moderately active and strong with corn; closed ⅛c net higher; May closed 30¼. Lard steady; Western steam $5 47½c; May $5 50; refined lard steady. Pork steady. Butter steady; Western creamery 17@21c; do. factory 12½@16c; Elgins 21c; imitation creamery 14¼@17½c; State dairy 15@19c; do creamery 17@21. Cheese was steady; large white September 7½@7¾c. Cotton seed oil quiet but steady; prime crude 19¼c; butter oil 25@28c. Petroleum dull. Rice steady. Cabbage steady; Florida 75c@$1 00; Charleston and Savannah $1 00@1 25. Coffee—Spot Rio firm; No. 7 invoice 6½c; No. 7 jobbing 7c; mild firm; Cordova 8¼@15c. Sugar—Raw was steady; fair refining 3⅝c; centrifugal 96 test 4⅛c; refined steady.

CHICAGO, April 13.—May wheat today sold at 1.09½, the highest point yet reached for that delivery, while July at one time showed an advance of 2½c. The critical state of affairs between the United States and Spain and enormous sales of cash wheat by Leiter, caused one of the broadest markets seen here in a long time, shorts of all kinds being driven to cover. May closed 1½c higher and July 2¼@⅜c higher. Other markets advanced in sympathy, corn closing ⅜c higher, oats ½c higher and provisions 2½@12½c higher.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Cash quotations: Flour was firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring –; No. 3 spring 94@1 01; No. 2 red $1 06¼@1 06¾. Corn—No. 2 30⅛@30⅜c. Oats—No. 2 26¼@26½c; No. 2 white, free on board —; No. 3 white, free on board, 28½@29¼c. Rye—No. 2 52¼c. Mess pork per bbl., $9 90@9 95. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 17½. Short rib sides, loose, $5 05@5 35. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 62½@5 87½; Short clear sides, boxed, $5 50@5 60. Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 20.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 May $1 08⅞, 1 09½, 1 07½, 1 08¼; July 85¾, 88⅛, 85½, 87⅞c; September 77⅞, 79½, 77⅞, 79½; December 78¼, 79⅝, 78, 79½c. Corn—May 30, 30½, 29⅞, 30⅛c; July 31¼, 31¼, 31⅛, 31¾; September 32¼, 32¾, 32¼, 32½c. Oats—May 25⅞, 26¼, 25¼, 26¼c; July 23⅛, 23½, 23⅛, 23¼. Pork, per bbl.—May $9 75, 9 92½, 9 72½, 9 92½; July $9 82½, 10 02½, 9 82½, 10 02½. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $5 12½, 5 17½, 5 12½, 5 17½; July $5 20, 5 25, 5 17½, 5 25. Ribs, per 100 lbs.—May $5 15, 5 17½, 5 12½, 5 17½; July $5 20, 5 25, 5 20, 5 25.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong; spot and month $1.01¼@1.01½; May $1.01½@1.01¾; July 87½c bid; steamer No. 2 red 98@98¼c; Southern wheat by sample 98c@$1.02; do on grade 98¼c@$1.01¾. Corn strong; spot, month and May 35@35⅛c; steamer mixed 34½@34¾c; Southern white corn 36@36½c; do yellow 35½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 33@33½c; No. 2 mixed 30@30½c. Lettuce $1.25@1.50 per basket.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand and prices in favor of buyers. American middling 3 7-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 9,500 American. Receipts 31,000 bales, including 28,400 American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed barely steady. American middling (l m c): April 3 22-64@3 23-64d seller; April and May 3 22-64@3 23-64d seller; May and June 3 22-64@ 3 23-64d buyer; June and July 3 23-64d seller; July and August 3 23-64d seller; August and September 3 22-64@3 23-64d seller; September and October 3 21-64@3 22-64d buyer; October and November 3 20-64@3 21-64d buyer; November and December 3 20-64d buyer; December and January 3 20-64d value; January and February 3 20-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Oneida, 1091 tons, Staples, New York, H G Smallbones.

CLEARED.

Steamship Oneida, 1091 tons, Staples, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 14, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Longfellow, 254 tons, Chase, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
John H Tingue, 483 tons, Rhodes, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Steamship Croatan, 826 tons, McKee, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.
Kimon (Austrian), 1,244 tons, Saha, Powers, Gibbs & Co.
Cambay (Br), 1693 tons, Rees, Alex Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Anitra (Nor), 547 tons, Simonsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.
Rigi (Nor), 499 tons, Sopff, Heide & Co.
Doctor Mezger (Nor), 623 tons, Horn, Paterson, Downing & Co.
Veritas (Nor), 450 tons, Knudsen, Jas T Riley & Co.

BRIGS.

Ora (Br) 198 tons, Sprague, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Seed, Seed, Seed.

NEW CROP

JUST ARRIVED.

All Varieties. Lowest Prices.

Truckers, Country Merchants and Gardeners will save money by buying from

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale Druggist and Seedsman.

feb 20 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, AT THE

Star Office.

SUITABLE FOR

WRAPPING PAPER

AND EXCELLENT FOR

Placing Under Carpet.

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Trade BIG G Mark. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

AN INSECT CATCHER.

A Plant Named Darlingtonia That Lures Insects to Destruction.

California has a trumpet leaf more remarkable than those that grow in the east. It is the darlingtonia, named for Dr. Darlington, a famous botanist who lived near Philadelphia many years ago. In the mountains where it grows the people call it calf's head from the shape of the pitchers. These are sometimes three feet tall and are covered at top by a sort of hood that bends down over the mouth. The hood ends in two spreading wings that give it the look of a fish's tail. Like the other trumpet leafs, darlingtonia has its pitchers brightly colored, so as to catch the eyes of flying insects and lure them to their destruction. Around the mouth of the pitcher, along the fish tail and often down the wing on one side there is a little of the sweetish, sticky substance that offers a bait to the visitor, tempting him to come always a little farther in search of more.

The upper side of the fish tail and the inside of the pitchers are covered with stiff hairs that point downward. Master Insect finds it easy work to crawl down into the pitcher, but if he gets frightened by the darkness at the bottom and tries to return as he came he finds these hairs very much in his way. So at length, wornout by his vain efforts to climb up, he usually falls into the well beneath him.

But even if he is strong enough to get past the hairs he is not likely to find his way to the opening, for that is quite dark, while the hood covering the pitcher is lighted up by thin yellow dots scattered over it, much like the oil paper that people covered their windows with in the old days before glass was common. The poor prisoner beats around inside the hood, like a wasp on a window pane, until he is tired out and drops to the bottom. The California insect catcher sets its trap for big game. Grasshoppers, bees, hornets, butterflies and now and then a snail are captured by it, besides many a smaller morsel. It is one of the hungriest of the insect eating plants.—Thomas H. Kearney, Jr., in St. Nicholas.

MAGICALLY EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN OF ALL AGES

FREE TO ALL MEN

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. Wonderful appliance and scientific remedies sent on trial to any reliable man. A world-wide reputation back of this offer. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Full strength, development and tone given to every portion of the body. Failure impossible; age no barrier.

No C. O. D. scheme.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

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MEAT, LARD, FLOUR.

22,000 Lbls. D. S. Sides.
15,000 Lbs. Plates.
60 Bbls. Best City Mess Pork.
1,500 Lbs. Pure Leaf Lard.
1,000 Lbs. Fairbanks' Comp. Lard.
500 Bbls. Best Straight Flour.
300 Bbls. Patent Flour.

And everything in Groceries.

ROBT. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Nos. 5 & 7 South Water street.

P. S.—Fifty cases assorted Pic-Nic Hams.
ap 9tf

Farmers and Distiller's SUPPLIES.

Fancy and Staple Groceries,
Hoop Iron, Glue. Hay,
Corn, Oats, &c., &c.

A small consignment Yam Potatoe Slips.

HALL & PEARSALL,
mar 31 tf Wholesale Grocers.

FASHIONS CHANGE BUT POZZONI'S Complexion POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless: and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CUPID AT COURT.

Young Cupid strung his bow one day
And sallied out for sport.
As country hearts were easy prey,
Odds darts, he went to court.

Of all that wore the puff and patch,
Belinda led the fair.
With falbala and fan to match,
I trow she made him stare.

"Oho!" he cried and quickly drew
His bow upon the sly.
But, though he pierced her bosom through,
She never breathed a sigh.

This was a turn beyond a doubt
That filled him with amaze,
And so he sought his mother out
With tear bewildered gaze.

"You silly boy!" Dame Venus said.
"Why did you waste your art?
Go clip your curls and hide your head—
Belinda has no heart!"

—Samuel Minturn Peck.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

Disease May Lurk In the Draft With Which It Refreshes.

Let us now examine into some of the conditions surrounding domestic wells and springs in the larger towns and villages, conditions which also prevail sometimes even about rural homes. We shall then be better able to understand how a well, like a Nevada silver mine, may have "millions in it," and how "the old oaken bucket" may bring from the depths elements of disease with the same draft that refreshes the thirsty throat. For convenience a well is situated in the back yard, perhaps a rod away from the house, or it may even be nearer. Certain other things, also for convenience's sake, are grouped close about the back door. Here is a cesspool but a short distance, perhaps only a few feet, from the well. There is a vault, a filthy institution, which is an open disgrace to civilization. A little farther away is the garbage heap. In other adjacent localities are the chicken coop, the pigpen and the stable, with their accumulations of decomposing filth. It may be that in a corner a dead animal has been buried to save the trouble of conveying it to a distance. A damp and reeking spot near the back door marks the place where the slops have been deposited since the drain to the cesspool became stopped up with the accumulated refuse of half a dozen years.

Every one of the sources of contamination mentioned is a contributor to the well. A part of the putrid material floats upon the ground and is disposed of by evaporation, but the greater portion of it soaks into the ground. It is a common error to suppose that whatever has disappeared into the ground is destroyed. The filth which has disappeared from the surface may be out of sight, but it is not out of existence. If the soil is filled with refuse of various kinds, the well will be contaminated. Every rain washes the filth a little deeper down until it reaches the well proper or one of the underground veins of water by which it is fed. It may not be generally known that a well will draw water a distance of 60 feet.—Arena.

A Hand Written Book.

Colonel Noble D. Preston of this city has completed a most remarkable book. Except for some photographs and one or two lithographs, the entire book is the work of the author's pen. The workmanship could not be more perfect or beautiful, and it took Colonel Preston most of his leisure time of eight years to complete it. The title on the back of the book is "Preston's Pen Pictures, Medals, Songs and Sketches, Medal of Honor, Loyal Legion, Biographies, Bugle Blasts, Family Genealogies, etc.—Noble D. Preston."

On opening the book one's first idea is that the pages are fine examples of copperplate engraving, but a closer inspection shows that it is all pen work, done with a very fine pointed pen. Not from any irregularity in the work can this be told, however, as every letter is as perfect and every line as even as the best example of the engraver's art. Each letter is separate. Only a man of unbounded patience and absolute control of his nerves could have done it. At the heads of the chapters are bits of scroll work, done in ink of various colors, and the initial letter of each chapter is a remarkably beautiful piece of illumination. Besides this, there is scroll and margin work on some of the pages.

Under the heading of "Preface," which is itself an exquisite bit of penmanship, the author says: "I made this novel volume with pen and ink for my children 'by special request.' It possesses no literary merit and little of any other. The edition is limited to one volume and is not copyrighted." The main body of the volume is taken up by reminiscences of incidents of the author's career as a member of the Tenth New York cavalry.—Philadelphia Record

Weight Dead and Alive.

It is a very popular idea that a person when dead weighs heavier than when living.

One reason that a dead body is thought to be heavier than a living one is probably this: In carrying a living person we have the center of gravity adapted by the person carried to suit the convenience of the carrier and maintained in a position as far as possible to fall within the base of his body.

Again, the elasticity of the structure of the body, especially the cartilages, though not in reality diminishing the weight, gives an appearance of lightness, as we see in the beautiful movements of the stag, and this would seem to corroborate the notion that living creatures are lighter than dead ones. It has also been asserted that the breath makes the living body lighter than the dead.

But we need hardly say that a man when dead weighs no more than when alive.—London Tit-Bits.

Gave Himself Away.

Soxey—For a man who never had any schooling you have learned a lot.

Knoxey—Yes. Experience has been my teacher.

Soxey—And experience, I think, teaches fools.—Pittsburg News.

A TENDERFOOT IN TEXAS.

Shot With His Own "Gun," Compelled to Drink, Arrested and Fined.

"Northern men were scarce in Texas in 1879," said the Chicago man, who was afterward a Texas ranger, "and not particularly well liked by the native Texans, as they called themselves. When I left Chicago for Texas, I had provided myself with a formidable weapon in the form of a .22 caliber revolver, and had no doubt that I would be able to cope with the most bloodthirsty adversaries. Arriving at my destination, I soon began to form acquaintances among the citizens of the city in which I had taken up my temporary residence.

"Strolling into the palatial saloon known as the Glass Front one evening soon after my arrival, I met a number of cowboys and deputy sheriffs, and the conversation drifted to the subject of guns, as shooting weapons are called in Texas. By the way, in Texas at the time I speak of the only persons legally entitled to carry weapons were sheriffs, marshals and their deputies and rangers, and every bad man who wanted to shoot somebody would generally have influence enough to get appointed as a deputy of some kind or other. The most reputable portion of the population was therefore debarred from carrying weapons, and was therefore at the mercy of any licensed thug. As I said before, the subject of conversation was guns, and with considerable pride I displayed my silver mounted and ivory handled pistol and asked for an opinion as to its merits. The gun was passed from hand to hand, each grizzled deputy looking at it with the greatest curiosity.

"'What do you call that, my son?' asked a bewhiskered ruffian at the extreme end of the bar.

"'That is a revolver, my friend,' I answered, 'and one of the best makes in the country.'

"'But what do you do with it?' he then asked.

"'I have never used it, sir,' I answered, 'but if necessary I have no doubt I could defend myself and do some little execution.'

"'I'll tell you what, my lad,' said the representative of the law, 'I'll stand up here and let you shoot at me all night for 4 bits a shot.'

"'I have no cause to shoot at you,' said I, 'and do not care to get in any trouble.'

"'You needn't be afraid, young feller,' said the deputy. 'No popgun like that is ever going to hurt me.'

"'Give me back my revolver,' said I, 'and I will go.'

"'I think I'll try it anyway,' said the desperado, and taking deliberate aim at me he shot me through the arm with my own pistol. I fell against the bar, pale and terrified. Then the whole gang began to laugh. One of them bound up my arm with a handkerchief, and they insisted that I drink with them. As soon as I could escape from my tormentors I hastened back to the hotel and summoned a doctor. He pronounced my injury only a slight flesh wound. The next day I was arrested by the deputy who had shot me, brought before a magistrate and fined $50 and costs for carrying a weapon."—Louisville Dispatch.

A Bishop's Prediction.

Bishop Butler, in a remarkable sermon preached in 1741 before the house of lords, predicted that the then prevalent spirit of irreligion would thereafter produce political and social disorders similar to and quite as deplorable as those which had been produced by religious fanaticism in the preceding century.

The event very speedily proved the correctness of this prediction.

John Knox, the reformer, would seem to have possessed in no ordinary degree the spirit of prediction and to have foretold with accuracy not only certain remarkable events of public importance, but also the ultimate fate of certain individuals.

Thus, when condemned to the galleys at Rochelle, he took his sentence with the greatest composure, merely remarking that in spite of it he would "within two or three years preach the gospel in St. Giles', Edinburgh." This prediction, most improbable of accomplishment at the time it was uttered, was afterward literally fulfilled.

Knox predicted with accuracy the deaths of Thomas Maitland and Kirkcaldy of Grange, and solemnly warned the regent, Murray, not to go to Linlithgow, as if he did so he would there meet his death. The regent disregarded the warning and did meet with the fate of which Knox had forewarned him.

Waller as an Orator.

"Ex-Governor Waller," says the New Haven Register, "has the most remarkable faculty of memorizing his speeches as he writes them, and unless we are mistaken never trusts himself to speak extemporaneously. Some years ago, when he was governor, he had promised to deliver a short address at the Fairfield county agricultural fair. He had not had time to prepare it, so he wrote it out on scraps of paper between Hartford and Norwalk, where he was met by the committee. Nor had he time to read it over. We took occasion to follow his address with the manuscript in hand, and to our astonishment he did not miss an article nor a connective, altogether making one of the most felicitous speeches he made throughout his term of office."

One Woman's Wisdom.

Widow—Have you read the will?

Lawyer—I have tried to, but it is your late husband's handwriting, and I can't make anything out of it.

Widow—Well, if you can't make anything out of it there can be but little in it for any one else.—Chicago News.

Extraordinary qualities are possessed by the river Tinto, in Spain. It hardens and petrifies the sand of its bed, and if a stone falls in the stream and alights upon another, in a few months they unite and become one stone. Fish cannot live in its waters.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhœa. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. —W. A. STROUD, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

TUBE-ROSE BULBS.

We have quite a nice lot of Tube-rose Bulbs on hand at

10 Cents Per Dozen.

Specially low price to any one purchasing from 100 to 1,000.

EASTER EGG DYES,
FLOWER SEEDS,
NURSING BOTTLES,

any everything else pertaining to the Drug business.

J. HICKS BUNTING,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
mar 11 tf Wilmington, N. C.

REDUCED RATES IN MAY

The Seaboard Air Line announces the following Reduced Rates for Special Occasions to take place in May.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church, South.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-4th, with final limit May 31st.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

National Order of Elks.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 7th-9th, with final limit of fifteen days.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 17th-19th, with final limit to June 4th.

NORFOLK, VA.

Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-6th, with final limit of fifteen days.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Twentieth of May Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.
Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 16th-19th, and one cent per mile travelled from points within a radius of two hundred miles; tickets on sale 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.
Reunion of Confederate Veterans.
Rate of one cent per mile travelled, tickets on sale May 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.
For full information in regard to these rates call on or address any Agent of the Seaboard Air line or write to

T. J. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent,
ap 8 tf Portsmouth, Va.

BARBADOES MOLASSES

Of Our Own Importation
Now on Hand and
New Crop to Arrive.

We carry all grades, styles and prices.

THE WORTH COMPANY
ap 7 tf

Seed Peas.

300 Bushels Cow Peas.
200 Bundles Hoop Iron.
75 Bundles Rivets.
25 Barrels Glue.
10 Bales Batting.
400 Bales Hay.
850 Bushels Corn.
50 Bags Dried Apples.
10 Boxes Dried Peaches.
900 Barrels Wheat Flour.

Our ticket: Sell goods for what they are; never mix Meal and Flour

W. B. COOPER,
ap 9 tf Wilmington, N. C.

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

FOR SALE AT CLOSE PRICES.

1000 Caddies Damaged Tobacco.
500 Boxes Sound Tobacco.
100 Barrels Molasses all grades
50 Barrels Cider.
100 Cases Star Lye.
200 Bags Coffee.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
mar 16 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N C.

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fire AND Tornado Insurance

YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT
Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Sts
de 3 tf

The C. W. Polvogt Co

No. 9 North Front Street.

New Sprimg Dress Goods,
ORGANDIES, SILKS, WHITE GOODS AND
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We have just received a large assortment of

Ladies' Shirt Waists, Underwear, Fans and Jewel Belts.
New Mattings, Window Shades, Trunks and Floor Oil Cloth.

Wear W. B. Corsets and use Standard Patterns.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.
ap 10 tf

TO THE PUBLIC!

Notwithstanding we are moving one of our Ice Machines away from here, we still have a capacity to make 85 tons of Ice per day, which is four times as much as has ever been consumed in Wilmington, including the Sounds, Beaches and Southport, in any one day. Until further notice we will sell you Ice at the following prices:

In lots of 10 to 25 Pounds, 35c per 100.
In lots of 25 lbs and less than a ton, 25c per 100
In one to two ton lots, $3.50 per ton.
In lots of one ton or over at Factory, $2.50 ton.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.
mar 18 tf

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

THE MAINE QUESTION

To Consider When Sick Is How to Get Well. The Answer Is: Go to

Jackson Springs

For a month or two, or order a few crates of the water.

Read the following letter from Judge Thos. H. Sutton:

Hon. Thomas H. Sutton, of N. C., Judge of First N. C. Criminal Court, says:

TARBORO, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.

H. E. THOMPSON, Prop. Jackson Springs, West End, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of 31st ult. received. In reply I take pleasure in saying that I spent two weeks at Jackson Springs in August of the present year. I was very feeble when I arrived there, suffering from Dyspepsia, and was not able to go from the hotel to the Spring, but after two weeks at the Springs I received beneficial effects from the curative power of its waters, and verily believe that these waters, springing out of the deep sand section of Moore County saved my life, or at least prolonged it to this day.

I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the Jackson Springs Watar is a specific for Dyspepsia, and the best water on earth for this one universal complaint of mankind. You may use this letter as you may think is best for the benefit of mankind. Yours, Respectfully,

THOMAS H. SUTTON.

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

For further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
mar 15 tf West End, Moore County, N. C.

Save Something Every Week

AND DEPOSIT IT IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CAPITAL $25,000. SURPLUS $10,000.

We want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 o'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.
2.—You can draw it out when you need it.
3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and working for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. ap 8 tf

Capital $125,000. Surplus and Profits $75,000.

THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Makes a specialty of supplying all customers desiring to borrow on good security, at lowest rates. No interest paid on deposits. Safety deposit boxes to rent at from $4 to $8 per annum. We study the interest of our customers and solicit your account.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice-President. LEE H. BATTLE, Cashier.

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D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLings for rent.
Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 6 tf

The Report From the Maine"

Has been received and the committee recommend that the "Boys" get their hair cut short and their whiskers amputated. We are fixed for you. Come down and let us fix you up according to the regulations.

Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT, Barber,
mar 27 tf 11 South Front St.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect Jan. 25, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p.m., Pembroke 5:46 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m. Connects at Hamlet with train 41 for Charlotte and Atlanta, and with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:55 a. m., Raleigh 3:34 p. m., Sanford 5:03 p. m., Hamlet 6:53 p. m., Rockingham 7:30 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m., Athens 3:45 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m. Connects at Weldon with train from Richmond and all Northern points. Pullman sleeper, Portsmouth to Nashville, Tenn.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:35 a. m., Hamlet 5:10 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:54 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:20 a. m., Shelby 11:18 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:15 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m. Connections at Atlanta for all points South and West. Pullman sleeper, Washington to Atlanta, and Portsmouth to Chester.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon. Connects at Hamlet with trains from Washington, Portsmouth, Charlotte and Atlanta.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:16 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:05 p. m., Hamlet 11:28 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:30 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon. Pullman sleepers, Atlanta to Washington and Chester to Portsmouth.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. mar 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect April 10th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 10 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 18 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 25 "
Leave Sanford	1 48 "
Leave Climax	3 47 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 20 "
Leave Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 17 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 47 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 15 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave tokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 P. M
Leave Greensboro	12 17 "
Leave Climax	12 45 "
Leave Sanford	2 36 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 10 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton	9 02 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 50 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	5 07 "
Leave Red Springs	5 43 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	2 45 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

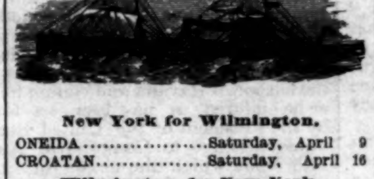
CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
ap 12 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA	Saturday,	April	9
CROATAN	Saturday,	April	16

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN	Saturday,	April	9
ONEIDA	Saturday,	April	16

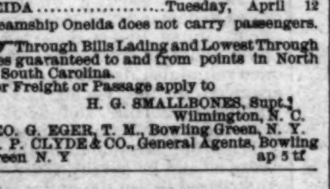
Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN	Tuesday,	April	5
ONEIDA	Tuesday,	April	12

Steamship Oneida does not carry passengers.

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y ap 5 tf



Livery and Sales Stables

Open All Day and All Night
EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

First-Class EquiPment
In Every Branch.

Hacks and Baggage Line to and From All Trains.

HORSES BOARDED.

Furniture Wagons with Careful Drivers.

S. P. COWAN & CO.,
Second between Princess and Chesnut Streets
Telephones both companies No. 15. jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect April 10, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.00 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.04 a. m., Goldsboro 12:05 a. m., Wilson 12:55 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:42 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 4.43 p. m., Petersburg 6.22 p. m., Richmond 7:15 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:06 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:42 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:03 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 4.00 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 5:09 p. m., Chadbourn 5:41. p. m., Marion 6:43 p. m., Florence 7:25 p. m., Sumter 9:10 p. m., Columbia 10:30 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:25 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 5:25 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:55 a. m., Tarboro 12:28 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:05 p. m., Wilson 2:37 p. m., Goldsboro 3:20 p. m., Warsaw 4:11 p. m., Magnolia 4.24 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.20 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:27 p. m., Jacksonville 7:40 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 6.45 a. m., Atlanta 8:20 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 3:00 p. m., Denmark 4:47 p. m., Sumter 8:12 a. m., Florence 9:58 a. m., Marion 10:36 a. m., Chadbourn 11:38 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 12:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:55 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m.; Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.09 a. m., arrive Latta 10.26 a. m., Dillon 10.30 a. m., Rowland 10.54 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.13 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.33 p. m., Latta 6.46 p. m., Pee Dee 7.10 p. m. daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 12:08 a. m.; arrive Conway 1:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:45 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:35 p. m., Manning 7:04 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:43 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:55 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:14 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m., 5:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9:55 a. m., arrive Darlington 10:28 a. m., Cheraw 11:40 a. m., Wadesboro [illegible] p. m. Leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.25 p. m., arrive Darlington [illegible] p. m., [illegible] 9:21 p. m. [illegible] Sunday [illegible] 10:27 a. m.

Leave [illegible] m., Bennettsville [illegible] 7:50 a. m. [illegible] day at 7: [illegible] leave Darlington [illegible] a. m. Leave [illegible] 3:00 p. m. [illegible] m.; arrive [illegible] Sunday [illegible] arrive Florence [illegible]

Wilson [illegible] 2:15 p. m. [illegible] Smithfield [illegible] ville 4:45 [illegible] returning [illegible] ville 12:1[illegible] Smithfield [illegible] Wilson 2[illegible]

Manchester [illegible] Sumter [illegible] Denmark [illegible] 4:47 p. m. [illegible] Daily.

Pregnalls [illegible] m.; arrive [illegible] leaves Pregnalls [illegible] p. m. Daily [illegible]

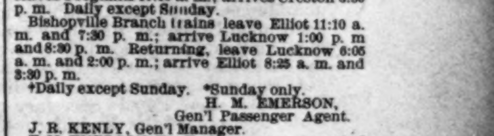
Bishopville [illegible] m. and [illegible] and 8:30 p. m. [illegible] a. m. and [illegible] 3:30 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager. ap 10 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
3 Pass'g'r Trains		STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 [illegible]	Goldsboro	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kinston	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 35	[illegible]	Newbern	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 57	....	Morehead City	....	[illegible]
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at [illegible] a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro [illegible] p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro [illegible] p. m., and with W. & W. train arriving at Goldsboro [illegible] p. m. W. N. & N. train also for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.
feb 1 tf

The Morning Star.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 14

SPAIN'S FIRM RESOLUTION.

To Repel Every Attack Upon Her Sovereignty in the Island of Cuba.

POOR CHANCE FOR PEACE.

Conflicting Advices from Madrid—European Intervention a Failure—The Powers and the Pope Give It Up.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, April 13.—3.30 A. M.—As the result of a long important cabinet council last night the Spanish war office is actively engaged in fortifying and manning the Mediterreanan islands of Spain and in placing other portions of the kingdom in a state of defence.

It is understood that instructions have been cabled to Captain-General Blanco to carry the suspension of hostilities into practical effect, "according to the circumstances in each district."

The cabinet meeting lasted five hours, and it is said, was mainly devoted to the consideration of President McKinley's recent message to Congress on the Cuban situation. When the ministers adjourned, an official note was issued, setting forth the views of the government. In brief the note sets forth that the cabinet has granted an extraordinary credit for war purposes and has incidentally increased the grant for the account of the artillery of Porto Rico.

Senor Gullen read a portion of the text of President McKinley's message. Although several paragraphs were lacking, the cabinet, after referring to the President's previous message which was considered necessary in order to fill up the gaps in the present summary, decided that the paragraphs received were sufficient for the cabinet to affirm that the government refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere in Cuba.

The Minister of War, Gen. Correo, and the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, submitted reports relating to the measures taken to complete the mobilization of all the forces of the country. The Minister of Finance, Senor Puigcerver, read a decree, already drawn up, relative to the national subscription to increase the strength of the fleet.

Situation Serious.

3 P. M.—The situation is regarded to-day on all sides, even, apparently, by the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, as being most serious.

LONDON, April 13.—A dispatch from Madrid received here says: Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, is quoted as saying that he considers President McKinley's message to be "deplorable," and he is said to have expressed the belief that it was "forced from him by the clamor of Congress, which took advantage of his weakness, although President McKinley personally wished to modify it."

Senor Sagasta is reported to have added: "The length of the armistice depends upon how the rebels behave and upon the attitude of the United States. Senor Polo y Bernabe has been instructed to present Secretary Sherman with a further memorandum." In conclusion, the Spanish Premier is quoted as having announced that he believed Congress would grant President McKinley the powers he asked for.

Still Hoping for Mediation.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A London cablegram to the *Commercial Advertiser* to-day says:

The censorship permits little Madrid news and less Spanish opinion to reach here, but private information is that the safety of the dynasty most influences the cabinet now, and that its only fixed policy is to get in time, so that Spanish opinion may at last realize America's earnestness and that the continental powers may still mediate. Plans for fuller autonomy, which Madrid might accept and Washington guarantee to be satisfactory to the Cubans, are a last rather unplausible and delusive resort in behalf of peace. Germany and England, it is known, are disinclined to go as far in good offices as France and Austria.

MADRID, April 13, 7 P. M.—The very worst impression prevails this evening. Again the Bourse has declined. Ministers say there is no news. General Woodford alone preserves serenity and silence.

El Correo, the organ of Senor Sagasta, says: "The Madrid press is unanimous in its unfavorable judgment upon President McKinley's message, and public opinion has received the document with marked hostility."

A report is current that Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, telegraphed the Madrid government to-day "an assurance that peace between Spain and the United States will not be disturbed."

8.45 P. M.—It is reported that an official telegram has been received from the Philippines saying that a serious outbreak has taken place in Fulluan, and that the insurgents have seized the telegraph station, the operators barely escaping with their lives. Troops have been sent to quell the outbreak.

LONDON, April 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, telegraphing at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening says:

"Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, and Count Xiquena, minister of public works, both told me in a conversation this afternoon that the government was firmly resolved to repel every attack, direct or indirect on the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba. They said also that they were sure this line of conduct on the part of Spain would certainly be supported by the European powers, more especially because the negotiations were based on an acknowledgement of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. They told me that the conduct of Spain would be adjusted to that of the United States, and that in face of the fact of the continuance of military and naval preparations in the United States, Spain was fully justified in carrying on her preparations. Finally, the ministers said to me: 'Our resolution at the cabinet council was taken unanimously and we shall maintain it with all the necessary energy.'"

LONDON, April 13.—A special dispatch from Rome announces that the Pope has again telegraphed to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, begging him to use his influence with the other sovereigns in behalf of peace between the United States and Spain.

ROME, April 13.—The *Opinione*, the government organ, says that the chances of peace are "slender as the finest silken thread."

The *Italia*, the organ of the foreign office, declares that the European powers will now wash their hands of the matter, except to affirm their neutrality, and the Pope will probably do likewise.

EXCITING EVENTS IN THE SENATE.

Cuban Resolutions and Report of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

A TERRIFIC ARRAIGNMENT

Of Spain and Her Cruel Policy—Hoar Objects to Present Consideration and the Report Goes Over for the Day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 13—It has been a day of momentuous and exciting events in Congress. Not in years have both houses been engaged in the consideration of such important business as that which was brought before them to-day. Both committees having in charge foreign affairs reported resolutions, the tenor of which is believed to mean a war with Spain. The House passed the resolutions reported by the majority committee and the Senate began a debate which may be protracted and interesting.

In the early part of the day it seemed that there was a possibility that unanimous action might be had in both House and Senate, but divisions arising over the form and words of the resolution could not be reconciled, and minority reports were presented.

The Senate was first to report its resolution and at the beginning of the session Senatar Davis, chairman of the committee, presented the resolution and a report which in dealing with the management of Cuban affairs, by Spain, was a vigorous and scathing denunciation of that country and its military methods.

The Purpose of Delay

on the part of some of the members of the Senate was shown in the objection to the consideration of the report, which sent it over to another day, but this did not prevent a most exciting and vigorous debate upon the resolution and the Cuban situation. All day long the Senate listened with the galleries, while vigorous speeches were made for and against the proposition. The minority report, which was presented by four members of the Foreign Relations Committee—Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Republican, joining with the three Democratic members—was in favor of the recognition of the independence of the present government of Cuba at once, and it is an interesting fact that there seems to be quite a general feeling that the minority report of the committee may, when the vote is taken, be the action of the Senate. Debate and discussion may alter this condition which seems to exist now, but the temper of Senators on both sides seems inclined in that direction.

Although the Senate was first to present its resolution, the

House was First to Act.

For more than five hours efforts were made in the Committee on Foreign Affairs to secure unanimous action, but in the end the division of the committee on party lines prevailed and the resolution of the majority was passed after one of the most exciting episodes that has been witnessed in the House since the Fifty-first Congress. Party feeling ran high and, as foreshadowed by the action of the committee, party lines were sharply drawn, resulting in a scene which became personal and disgraceful.

The conservative forces of the Senate favor the House resolution in preference to that reported by the Senate committee. They do not believe it is as radical and believe as much good will be accomplished. Other conservatives favor a still more mild resolution, as evidenced by that presented by Senator Hale, which is in direct line with the President's message.

A full quarter of an hour before the Senate was to convene, Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, entered the chamber and quietly went to his seat in the center of the Republican side. He carefully placed on his desk a bulky package which all intuitively knew to be the fateful resolution and report from his committee upon which

Peace or War Might Hinge.

The chamber filled rapidly, and when the Vice President's gavel fell nearly every Senator was at his desk. Scarcely five minutes had elapsed after the session convened before the Vice President recognized Mr. Davis.

Senator Davis presented to the Senate the resolution and report from his committee and requested that they be read. The report was a terrific arraignment of Spain and her policies, yet so eager were all to hear every word that not the slightest demonstration occurred throughout the reading.

WHEREAS, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11th, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore, it is resolved:

"First. That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

"That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

The report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the Cuban situation was made by Senator Davis, chairman of that committee, and was a very thorough review of the entire situation and a strong presentation of the facts which has led the committee to its conclusions. The report takes up the Maine disaster as the leading topic for consideration and plunges into that question in its first sentence, which is as follows:

"The destruction of the United States battleship Maine, of two officers and 264 of her crew in the harbor of Havana on the night of February 15th, 1898, excited to an unprecedented degree the compassion and resentment of the American people."

Continuing, the report says:

"Manifestation of that resentment was suspended, although the feeling was not allayed, by the self restraint of our people, who determined to hold their judgment in suspense concerning their ultimate action until an official investigation should disclose the cause of that great disaster and enable them by direct or circumstantial testimony to impute the responsibility therefor.

"That investigation has been made. It was conducted with judicial thoroughness and deliberation. The difficulty of demonstrating by conclusive proof the efficient personal cause of that sinister event was the usual one of exposing plotted and mysterious crimes. No such difficulty, however, obscures its official and responsible cause."

The committee says that the explosion of the Maine was linked with a series of precedent transactions, "which cannot in reason be disconnected from it." "With animus by Spain so plainly apparent that no one can even plausibly deny its existence, it is merely one reason for the conclusion to which the investigating mind must come in considering the entire subject of the relations of the United States with that government."

Concluding this portion of its presentation, the committee says:

"The duplicity, perfidy and cruelty of the Spanish character, as they always have been, are demonstrated still to continue by their manifestations during the present war in Cuba. All these circumstances considered cumulatively, warrant the conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities (and the ascertainment of the particular person is not material), or was made possible by a negligence on their part, so willing and gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action."

"In taking up the more general subjects, the committee express the opinion that 'the United States ought at once to recognize the independence of the people of Cuba and also ought to intervene to the end that the war and its unexampled atrocities shall cease, and that such independence shall become a settled political fact at the earliest possible moment by the establishment by the free action of the people of Cuba when such action can be had, of a government independent in fact, and form.'"

The committee assert that the cause of Spain has continually grown weaker, while the cause of the insurgents has grown stronger, and say that the few reinforcements now being sent to Cuba do not supply a tithe of Spain's losses caused by battle and disease.

It is asserted that the Spanish Government has violated the laws of civilized warfare in the slaughter of prisoners and the massacre of the sick and wounded.

On the subject of intervention the committee says:

"Justification for intervention is strengthened in such cases as the present, where the oppressions by a state of its subjects have been so inveterate, atrocious and sanguinary as to require intervention by other nations in the interests of humanity and the peace of the world, for the purpose of overthrowing that government and establishing or recognizing another in its place, as the only means of extirpating an otherwise incurable and dangerous evil."

The autonomy scheme which was promised, and which was alluded to by President McKinley in his last annual message, is pronounced "specious and illusory"

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, demanded that the resolutions lie over under the rules until to-morrow. The Vice President sustained the point.

Senator Turpie then presented the report of the minority of the committee as follows:

"The undersigned, members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions; but we favor the immediate recognition of the Republic of Cuba, as organized in that island, as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world."

It was signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel and Foraker.

Following this came two of the most remarkable speeches yet delivered on the Cuban question. Senator Foraker, Ohio, and Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, both brilliant and impassioned orators, presented different phases of the Cuban situation. Senator Foraker advocated the direct recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic, and with an eloquence and vehemence seldom heard in the Senate splendidly maintained his position. A sharp colloquy between him and Senator Elkins, West Virginia, caused excitement.

Senator Lodge followed with an appeal for action in preservation of the nation's honor and in wiping out the stain of the "atrocious murder" in Havana harbor. His words so reached the heart that the galleries were swept with a tremendous wave of applause.

Senator Lindsay, Kentucky, concluded the discussion for the day with a powerful speech in which he advocated the recognition of the Cubans and a concert of action between the insurgent army and the United States troops in driving the Spanish forces from the island of Cuba.

At 5.20 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

Submarine Expert Declares He Can Prove the Battleship Was Blown Up by Spain.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Daily Mail* publishes this morning an interview with Joseph Panell Gibbins, the submarine expert, in which he ridicules the Spanish denials of his statement as to the sale by him of submarine mines to Spain and declares that he can prove that the United States warship was willfully and deliberately blown up.

What is more, according to the *Daily Mail's* report, he thinks it possible to reduce the explosion to the act of two men or even to one individual.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SAVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

SPANISH FLEET AT CADIZ.

Arrival of the Battleship Pelayo From Carthagena.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Department received word to-day that the Spanish armored ship Pelayo had arrived at Cadiz from the navy yard at Carthagena, where she has been fitting out preparatory to sea service. The Pelayo is the best iron-clad possessed by the Spaniards and her presence at Cadiz is a formidable addition to the large fleet of battleships and cruisers rendezvoused there.

PITCHER'S
CASTORIA
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT
Has the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper.

A FREE FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

Strong Cuban Resolutions Were Passed by a Vote of 332 to 19.

MAKES WAR INEVITABLE.

Bitter Display of Partisan Feeling During the Proceedings—The Lie Passed and Almost a Free Fight Followed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House of Representatives to-day, after one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, by a vote of 322 to 19, adopted a resolution which nine-tenths of its members believe makes war with Spain inevitable. It is a fact which was grimly commented upon to-day by members as they spoke of the future, that every war in which the United States has engaged began in April and that to-day was the anniversary of the fall of fort Sumter, which aroused the patriotic fervor of the North and made the four years of civil strife a certainty. The resolutions adopted direct the President to intervene at once in Cuba, to restore peace and secure to the people of this island "a stable and independent" government of their own, and authorize him to use the army and navy to execute the purpose of the resolutions. Although only nineteen members, fifteen Democrats, three Republicans and one Populist, dissented upon the final vote, the proceedings were marred by a bitter and acrimonious display of partisan feeling. During the height of the excitement the lie was passed between Mr. Brumm, Republican, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bartlett, Democrat, Georgia, and a disgraceful scene followed that almost descended to the level of a free fight.

Later the two members found that the altercation had arisen out of a misunderstanding, whereupon there were mutual apologies.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, the acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, entered the hall with the report. The presentation of the resolutions was the occasion for a wild outburst of applause from the galleries and the floor.

"WHEREAS, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than two hundred thousand innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interest of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

"WHEREAS, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 260 of our seamen;

"*Resolved*, That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a staple and independent Government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution."

Mr. Adams asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolutions and Mr. Bailey reserved the right to object, saying that whether he objected or not would depend upon whether a fair understanding as to the length of the debate could be reached.

Mr. Bailey sought to interpose with a request that the minority resolutions be read, but the Speaker insisted that if objection was to be made it must be made then.

"The chair is determined to try to force the minority," cried Mr. Bailey. amid much confusion and cries of "regular order," whereupon Mr. Bailey turned and facing the other side entered his objection in emphatic tones.

The whole Democratic side rose en masse.

"They are simply playing for political advantage, and the people of the country ought to know it," shouted Mr. Richardson, Democrat, of Tennessee

"There is a perfect understanding with the Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee on this point," replied Mr. Henderson, Republican, of Iowa. "That is not true, if we are to understand that any such arrangement as this was agreed to," retorted Mr. Richardson.

A Sensational Climax.

At this juncture occurred the sensational climax of the day and one of the exciting incidents in the history of the House. Members all about were in a state of frenzied excitement. Partisan passion was running high. It required only the application of a match to explode the magazine and when the explosion came pandemonium reigned. Mr. Bartlett, Democrat, Georgia, off to the right of the chairman, was supporting the protests of the Democrats against the taunting words which were coming from the other side. Suddenly, in the rear in the next tier of seats, came in stentorian tones from Mr. Brumm, Republican, Pennsylvania, a taunt addressed generally to the Democratic side: "You got just what you did not want," he shouted.

"That is not true," cried out Mr. Bartlett, who it was explained subsequently was addressing his remarks to a Republican on the other side. "I say it is," retorted Mr. Brumm hotly. "It is not," flared back Mr. Bartlett, turning and facing Mr. Brumm. "You are a liar," responded Mr. Brumm.

A Free Fight.

Instantly Mr. Bartlett reached for a large bound copy of the *Congressional Record* in the desk before him and, raising it aloft, hurled it at his adversary. It fell short, and then the two antagonists rushed for each other. The House immediately was in an uproar. Some of the ladies in the galleries screamed hysterically. Members crowded toward the combatants from all quarters. They ran across the area in front of the Speaker's desk and crowded up the adjoining aisles, clinching, tugging and hauling at each other like madmen. It was like a free fight in the street. Shouts of anger and indignation were heard on every hand. Members in the crush espoused the cause of the two original combatants and there were several exciting collisions, but no blows struck. Meantime Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Brumm were trying to get to each other over the benches, but were borne back by friends. Mr. Bartlett, who is a slight man, was carried off his feet and Mr. Miers, of Indiana, a stalwart, broad-shouldered hoosier, blocked the path of Mr. Brumm who is himself evidently a man of great physical vigor. In his efforts to stop Mr. Brumm, Mr. Miers became involved with Mr. Pierce, of Missouri, and they almost came to blows. All this time the gavel of the Speaker was heard above the awful din and his voice was commanding the sergeant-at-arms to restore order. Armed with the great silver mace, the emblem of the authority of the House, Colonel Russell, the sergeant-at-arms, repeatedly charged the thick mass of strugling members but was as often swept aside. One of the other emlpoyes, Griffin Halstead, a son of Murat Halstead, while attempting to pacify Mr. Brumm was felled by a blow on the jaw. At last by the efforts of a dozen muscular members the belligerents were separated, the angry legislators retired to their seats and a semblance of order was restored. It was one of the most disgraceful scenes witnessed in the House in many years.

The effort to get the resolutions before the House having failed, the committee on rules retired and formulated a special rule. It provided for the immediate consideration of the resolutions presented by the Foreign Relations committee.

The rule was adopted and the resolutions were again presented, together with those of the minority, which were to be offered as a substitute.

The minority report is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the United States Government hereby recognizes the independence of the Republic of Cuba.

"That moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, of interest and of provocation, among which are the deliberate mooring of our battleship, the Maine, over a sub-marine mine and its destruction in the harbor of Havana, the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the Republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereby recognized.

"That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving people of Cuba."

The vote was taken on the substitute resolution and it was defeated—147 to 190.

The vote on the adoption of the majority resolutiion was 322 to 19.

The House then at 6.30 adjourned.

HAVANA ADVICES.

Americans Roundly Abused—The Armistice Regarded as an Annexationist Prelude.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, April 13—1 P. M.—*El Diario del Ejergito* (the military daily organ) says editorially to-day:

"Not the rebels, but the United States are the real enemy of Spain. The rebels are merely the contemptible instruments, astute disciples, of Monroe and Blaine, serving the prodigious schemes of McKinley. Lee and Senatorial speculators will make fortunes. Yankee selfishness is exemplified in the preparing at the South of negro battalions to fight in Cuba, so that no Yankee can lose his fur."

El Correo says that Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society in the United States, left many debts behind her and "there is nobody to pay them."

Everything here to day is quiet. No one gives much thought to war, but on all sides the armistice is regarded as an annexationist prelude. The Bourse closed firm.

WARM WIRELETS.

The U. S. consul and the U. S. vice consul at Carthagena, Spain, both of whom are natives of Spain, have resigned.

A Yokohama dispatch says the United States cruiser Baltimore, from Honolulu, will depart for Hong Kong to-day under urgent orders.

A New Orleans telegram says the government has purchased the powerful sea-going tug-boat W. G. Coyle. She will be equipped at once for service.

The Twenty-fifth U. S. infantry, the first body of armed men to move towards Cuba, passed through Chicago yesterday, en route for Chickamauga.

According to advices from Porto Rico the unrest of the island continues, public order is not preserved, business is at a complete standstill and an internal revolution is feared.

The U. S. cruiser Topeka (formerly the Diogenes) and the U. S. torpedo boat Somers, which put in at Portland, Eng., owing to the severity of the weather Sunday last, after leaving Weymouth for the United States on April 9th, sailed again yesterday.

THE EVIDENCE in the case proves Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh, that tired feeling, scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors and all blood diseases.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. †

How He Got There.

"So our friend Bushler went to the top of Mont Blanc?" said one man to another.

"Not at all."

"But he said so."

"True. Two months ago, when he returned from Switzerland, he said he had been at the foot of Mont Blanc. Since then he has gradually lied himself to the top."
—Pick Me Up.

Dr. Marpillero, an eminent Italian scientist, has for a number of years been making experiments and observations relating to children's ideas of life and death, and has published his experiences. He found that in answering questions about life the poorer children almost invariably took a brighter view than the rich.

The money taken in at a prizefight is rightly called "box receipts."—Pittsburg Press.

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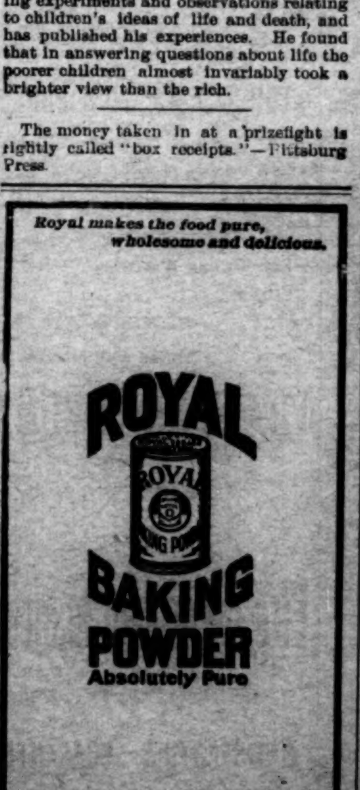

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PREPARATIONS LOOK WARLIKE.

Renewed Activity in the Naval and Military Departments of the Government.

TROOPS TO BE MOBILIZED.

Call to Be Issued for 40,000 Men—Gen. Miles' Plan of Campaign—Gen. Lee Confers With the Naval Board.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—This was a day of stirring activity at the Navy and War Departments. Anticipating decisive action by Congress the machinery of the military and naval branches of the government was early put in motion and events of grave significance followed in quick succession. In every bureau the work of preparation went on with an enthusiasm and rush that was in marked contrast to the lethargy that had characterized the big granite building since Monday. With it all there was an added secrecy and reticence on the part of officials to discuss the warlike movements.

The first event to become known was the acquisition by the Navy Department of the American Line steamships St. Louis and St. Paul, and coupled with the announcement came the information that in all probability Captain Sigsbee would be placed in command of one and Captain Goodrich of the other.

Early in the forenoon the Naval stragetic board went into session and called Consul General Lee into the conference. The session was a long one and was devoted to a thorough discussion of offensive and defensive movements in Cuban waters, General Lee being able to give the board much valuable information regarding the defences of Havana.

Crowding close upon the heels of these events was the news that the flying squadron had raised anchors and put to sea. This fact caused intense excitement in all quarters, and finally elicited the official statement that the squadron had merely gone to sea for a short practice cruise. There was an evident anxiety on the part of officials for news of the various Spanish fleets, but up to a late hour tonight no word had been received of any movement in that quarter. It was rumored that the Spanish vessels at Porto Rico had sailed, but this could not be confirmed.

At the War Department various details attendant upon the prearranged plans for moving the troops were put in shape, but mattters in this regard are so well in hand that no new orders were issued.

Despite the utmost precaution, it developed shortly before noon that the flying squadron had been ordered to move from Hampton Roads. The first report was that the squadron would sail under sealed orders, going South, and occasioned much excitement. Appreciating the deep significance likely to be attached to the move, a quieting and cautionary semi-official statement was made that the squadron would go out for a practice cruise of forty-eight hours.

Vessels Purchased.

Probably the most significant action at the Navy Department was the issue of instructions to the naval auxiliary board at New York for the immediate purchase of the ocean greyhounds St. Paul and St. Louis of the American Line, the purchase of another first class auxiliary cruiser, probably the Yorktown, of the Old Dominion Line, and the purchase of the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy. The last named vessel is about to be inspected and the result will determine the question of her acquirement by the United States navy. The purchase of the St. Paul and the St. Louis is probably the most expensive transaction consummated by the Navy Department since the beginning of the war excitement. The amount paid for them is an official secret, but is known to be somewhere in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. The report made by the Rodgers auxiliary board for the armament of these steamers provides for two six-inch rapid fire and ten five-inch rapid fire guns for the main battery and twelve six-pounders for the secondary battery. The steering gear of these vessels as well as the magazines will be protected by a belt of coal. With rush work the vessels will be in readiness for service in about thirty days.

Another Event

was the conference lasting over an hour between Consul General Lee and the Naval strategic board, composed of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Walker, retired, Captain Caspar F. Goodrich, of the Naval War College, Commander Richardson Clover and Captain Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Although the proceedings were secret, it is known that they related almost wholly to the military defences of Cuba, and especially of the forts at Havana.

General Lee's education and experience naturally gave much weight to his observations and he was questioned in detail as to the armament of the forts at Havana harbor, the location and strength of land batteries and other points of military importance that his residence had given him knowledge of. The conference discussed thoroughly the entire question of offensive and defensive movements in the neighborhood of Cuba in the light of the information which General Lee was able to impart.

Prior to the meeting of the strategic board, General Lee spent half an hour in conference with Assistant Secretary Day in the latter's office. Signs of activity for what now seems to be a probable conflict were continued at the War Department.

To Mobilize Troops.

Complete arrangements have been made for the immediate mobilization of practically the entire military force of the government at the Chickamauga National park at the first signs of trouble. It is expected in case of necessity a call will be issued for about 40,000 troops, preferably from the National Guard of the different States and territories. In the event that the war policy contemplates the invasion of Cuba, the army may be increased to 100,000. Of this the regular troops and the National Guard will aggregate about 55,000 men, and the remainder will be made up of volunteers. In the event of a call upon the National Guard, attention will be directed first to the organizations in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and the District of Columbia.

General Miles' Plan

is to mobilize seventeen of the twenty-five regiments of infantry and five of the ten regiments of cavalry at the Chickamauga park as speedily as possible.

General Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Army, is bending every effort toward the supplying of the seacoast fortifications with rapid-fire and other formidable guns, and in this he has active help of the Engineer Bureau, which is constructing various works of defence and building the emplacements for the heavy guns.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED BY COURAGE AND FORESIGHT.

How the British Authorities on the Frontier of India Prepared For a Tremendous Flood—A Wonderful Calculation Showing When a Dam Would Break.

On the northwestern frontier of India, in the flanks of the Himalayas, is a small stream, the Birahi Gunga, a tributary of the Ganges. High up on this stream is the little village of Gohna.

In September, 1893, an enormous bulk of rock and earth slid down the mountain side into the river, and in October of the same year was another great landslide. The mountain from which this material came down rises 4,000 feet above the bed of the stream. The dam which the material formed across the valley was about 900 feet high and 3,000 feet long as measured across the gorge. Of course the formation of this dam would convert the stream above it into a lake, and it was calculated that when the water should reach the level of the top of the dam it would cover an area of about 1 1-3 square miles and would contain about 16,650,000,000 cubic feet of water, about as much water as could be carried in 500,000 of the biggest freight trains.

All of this was apparent to every one, but back of all this the British officers, civil and military, who were in charge of the affairs of that region saw certain other truly awful facts. Some time the lake would fill and the water would begin to rise over the crest of the dam. But, there being no masonry protection, the water would begin at once to cut away the crest and the face of the dam, and, the breach started, it would increase by swift leaps, as greater and greater volumes of water were let loose, till the whole lake would be released, to sweep in one vast wave down the valley. This process of breaking down begun, the end would not be a matter of days, but of hours. Between the first trickling overflow and the escape of the mass of the water probably less than a day would elapse, possibly only a very few hours. In fact, 17 hours after the first overflow did take place the great flood was let loose.

That all this would happen was not speculation. It was human experience. It was exactly what happened at Johnstown, Pa., in 1889, when several towns were wrecked and 5,000 lives were lost, only the Gohna dam was 14 times as high and 3¼ times as long as the Johnstown dam, and the water held back was 26 times as much. From surveys they knew the area of the watershed from which the water would come to fill the lake, and from records they knew the ordinary rainfall, and so in the autumn of 1893 they calculated that the overflow would begin Aug. 15, 1894. It actually began Aug. 25. No doubt the officers intended to make the error on the safe side and hardly expected the overflow to take place as early as Aug. 15. Having satisfied themselves when the flood would take place, they began to prepare for it. They built a telegraph line from Gohna down the river 150 miles and established stations at all important points. They put up pillars of masonry on the slopes of the valley in the upper part 200 feet above ordinary flood level and farther down the valley 100 feet above floods. These pillars were established near all villages and camping grounds and at intervals of half a mile down the river. The people were directed to retire above the line of pillars when they should receive warning of the flood.

The valley is not thickly peopled, but it contains several villages and one town, which has a population of 2,000. It is, however, a famous resort for pilgrims, and is studded with shrines, and streams of devotees pass back and forth.

When they had done all they could, the officers waited for the flood. At half past 6 on the morning of Aug. 25 a little stream began to trickle over the dam. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a message was sent down the valley, saying that the flood would come during the night. A thick mist overhung the lake and the dam. At half past 11 at night a loud crash was heard, a cloud of dust rose through the mist and rain and the flood roared down the valley.

Just below the dam the wave rose 260 feet above the ordinary flood level. If this wave had swept down Broadway, it would have risen to the cornices of some of the recent 20 story buildings. Thirteen miles below the dam the wave was 160 feet high, and 72 miles below, at Srinagar, it was 42 feet above ordinary flood level, and at Hardwar, 150 miles down the stream, at the mouth of the valley, the wave was still 11 feet high. The average speed of the flood going down the valley in the first 70 miles of its course was estimated at about 18 miles an hour, but in the upper 12 miles it must have moved at a rate of over 27 miles an hour. In 4½ hours 10,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, almost two-thirds of the whole contents of the lake, were discharged. This mass weighed more than 300,000,000,000 tons.

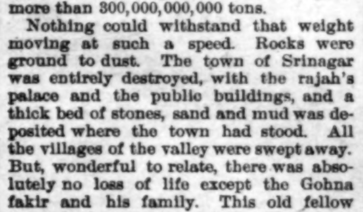
Nothing could withstand that weight moving at such a speed. Rocks were ground to dust. The town of Srinagar was entirely destroyed, with the rajah's palace and the public buildings, and a thick bed of stones, sand and mud was deposited where the town had stood. All the villages of the valley were swept away. But, wonderful to relate, there was absolutely no loss of life except the Gohna fakir and his family. This old fellow scorned the warning of the Christians, and he and his family were twice forcibly moved up the slope, but each time they returned, to be finally overwhelmed in the flood.

The whole cost of the protective work and the value of bridges and public property destroyed amounted to 2,500,000 rupees. The official value of the rupee in 1894 was 32 cents, and therefore this sum was equal to $800,000. This does not include the destruction of private property, of which no estimate has been made.—H. G. Prout in McClure's.

Proof Money.

Proof money passes through an astonishing number of hands. When at the bureau of engraving and printing it is received as paper, it is handled by five different divisions, with 81 hands. By them it is counted 20 times, and before the treasury department gets it, one month later, just 101 persons have done some work on the note.

SYRUP of FIGS



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ONLY A PRACTICE CRUISE.

The Flying Squadron Put to Sea Yesterday Afternoon.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, April 13.—The flying squadron, which is composed of the flagship Brooklyn, first class battleship Massachusetts, second class battleship Texas and cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, put to sea at 2.20 o'clock this afternoon under sealed orders.

To-night it was reported, on what is believed to be good authority, that the squadron was ordered on a practice cruise, and that the fleet will return to Old Point some time to-morrow.

British steamer Cambry, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at Bremen yesterday.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, fo 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Berry Crates—Baskets for beans and peas, barrels for lettuce and potatoes, hay, grain, flour, Pratts food, magic food, horse and cattle powders, chicken powders and all kinds of mixed food. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Bell Phone 92, Inter-State Phone No. 92. ap 14 tf

Spectacles—Found, on Front street, Tuesday night, a pair of double-sight spectacles. Owner may have them by calling at the STAR office and paying for this advertisement. ap 14 1t

Country Produce—Shipments solicited by H. J. Bierman, Wholesale and Retail Commission Merchant, 215 Market street. Prompt and good returns guaranteed. ap 12 tf

Position Wanted by a competent man as Bookkeeper, three years experience. Good references. Address J. P., care STAR ap 8 1w*

For Sale—A first-class retail Liquor Business. The reason for selling bad health. Address L. West, care STAR. ap 8 tf

M. C. Benson, 106 Dock street, solicits consignments of Chickens, Eggs, Hides, Wax, N. C. Bacon and all classes of produce. Beef Cattle and Milch Cows a specialty. April 2, '98. apr 3 tf

Just Received—Choice Bananas, 15 and 20c per dozen; Florida and Seedless Oranges, 20 and 25c; California Navels, 30 and 40c; Jamaica, 40 and 50c. Confectioneries equally low. N. Paul, 204 Princess street. mar 22 tf

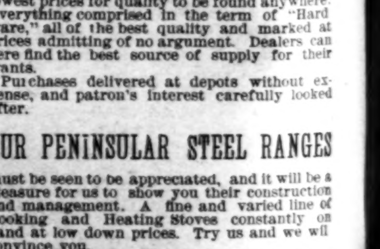
Hot Lunch Free every day from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and Saturday night. Roast Beef, Sour Kraut, Frankfurter and other delicacies at the Globe Saloon, 22 Market street. mar 5 1m

Your Country Produce—Ship your country produce to L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street, for good prices and prompt returns. Chickens, Eggs, Peas, etc., for the city trade. feb 24 tf

Ladies Wanted to travel and appoint agents for old established house. Permanent position; $40 per month and all expenses. Z., Box 82, Philadelphia Pa. de 18 D&W tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf



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J. W. MURCHISON,
mar 30 tf ORTON BUILDING

Office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the W. & W. R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23rd, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared three and one half per cent interest on the certificates of indebtedness of that Company, due and payable on and after April 1st, 1898, to all holders of record of this date.

The transfer books will stand closed from March 23rd, to March 31st, 1898, inclusive.

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Administrator's Notice.

HAVING THIS DAY QUALIFIED AS Administrator on the estate of John E. Niemyer, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of his estate to present their claims property authenticated on or before the 16th day of March, 1899, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This March 15th, 1898

JAMES C. NIEMYER, Administrator
of John E. Niemyer, deceased.
Postoffice address,
118 Firwood Avenue, Raleigh, N. C.
mar 16 6w* we